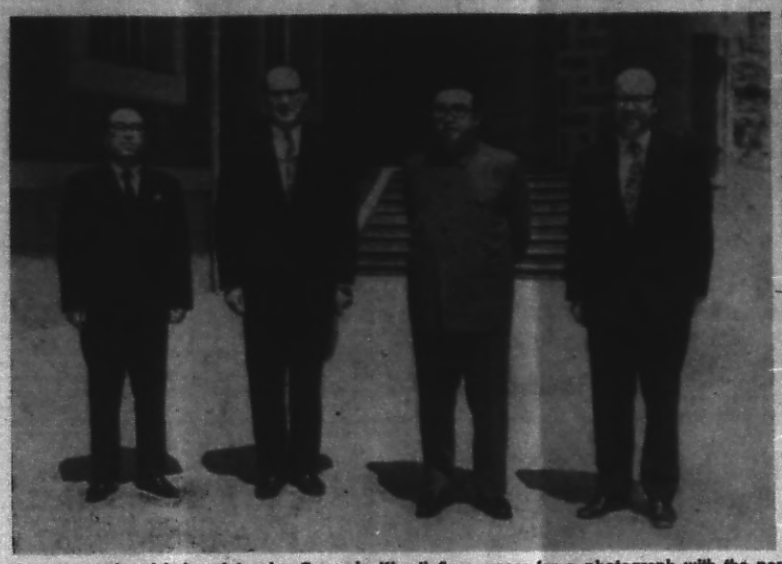
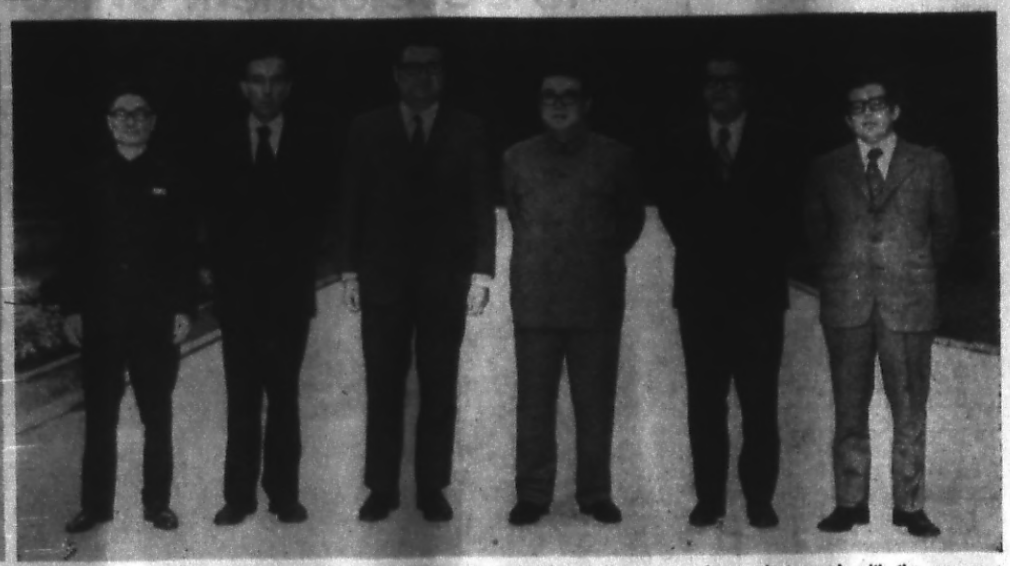
The Pyongyang Times

No. 27 (397) SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1972 PYONGYANG, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA



The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung poses for a photograph with the permanent delegate of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic to the UN after receiving him



The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung poses for a photograph with the government economic delegation of the Republic of Chile after receiving it

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Receives Permanent Delegate of Algerian Democratic and People's Republic to the United Nations

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, Head of State and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received on June 5 the permanent delegate of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic to the United Nations, on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were Rahal Abdelatif, permanent delegate of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic to the United Nations, and Azzoutu Hadj Abdel Kader, Director of the International Organization Department of the Foreign Ministry of the ADPR, who was accompanying him.

On hand was Ho Dam, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a cordial and friendly talk with the guests.

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Arranges Luncheon in Honour of Permanent Delegate of Algerian Democratic and People's Republic to the United Nations

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, Head of State and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, arranged on June 5 a luncheon in honour of the permanent delegate of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic to the United Nations, on a visit to our country.

Invited there were Rahal Abdelatif, permanent delegate of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic to the United Nations, and Azzoutu Hadj Abdel Kader, Director of the International Organization Department of the Foreign Ministry of the ADPR, who was accompanying him.

On hand was Ho Dam, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The luncheon proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Receives Delegation of Communist Party of Portugal

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, received on June 11 the delegation of the Communist Party of Portugal on a visit to our country.

Present there were Comrade Alvaro Cuanhal, General Secretary of the Communist Party of Portugal, who was heading the delegation, and Comrade Manuel Costa, Member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Portugal, who was the member of the delegation.

On hand were Comrade Kim Jung Rin, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party; and Comrade Kim Yong Nam, Member of the Central Committee of the WPK and First Vice-Director of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Party.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a cordial and friendly talk with the guests.

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Arranges Luncheon in Honour of Delegation of Communist Party of Portugal

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, arranged a luncheon on June 11 in honour of the delegation of the Communist Party of Portugal on a visit to our country.

Invited there were Comrade Alvaro Cuanhal, General Secretary of the Communist Party of Portugal, who was heading the delegation, and Comrade Manuel Costa, Member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Portugal, who was the member of the delegation.

Present there were Comrade Kim Jung Rin, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party; and Comrade Kim Yong Nam, Member of the Central Committee of the WPK and First Vice-Director of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Party.

The luncheon proceeded in a cordial atmosphere.

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Receives Government Economic Delegation of Republic of Chile

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, Head of State and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received on June 14 the visiting government economic delegation of the Republic of Chile.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Gonzalo Martner, Minister of Planning of the Republic of Chile.

Kong Jin Tae, Chairman of the Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, was also on hand.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a cordial, friendly conversation with the guests.

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Arranges Luncheon for Government Economic Delegation of Republic of Chile

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, Head of State and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, arranged a luncheon on June 14 in honour of the visiting government economic delegation of the Republic of Chile.

Invited there were the members of the delegation headed by Gonzalo Martner, Minister of Planning of the Republic of Chile.

Present on the occasion was Kong Jin Tae, Chairman of the Committee for Foreign Economic Relations.

The luncheon proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Receives Congratulatory Group of Koreans in Japan

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung received on June 15 the congratulatory group of Koreans in Japan before its departure from the homeland.

Present on the occasion were all the members of the congratulatory group headed by Comrade Li Gye Baek, Vice-Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan.

Also on hand were Comrade Kim Il, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Secretary of the Party Central Committee and First Vice-Premier of the Cabinet; and Ryu Jang Sik, a Department Director of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our Party and the Korean people and the benevolent father of the 600,000 compatriots in Japan, had a cordial conversation with the members of the congratulatory group.

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Arranges Luncheon for Congratulatory Group of Koreans in Japan

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung arranged a luncheon on June 15 for the congratulatory group of Koreans in Japan before its departure from the homeland.

Invited on the occasion were all the members of the congratulatory group headed by Comrade Li Gye Baek, Vice-Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan.

Comrade Kim Song Ae was present there.

Also on hand were Comrade Kim Il, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Secretary of the Party Central Committee and First Vice-Premier of the Cabinet; and Ryu Jang Sik, a Department Director of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The luncheon proceeded in a warm atmosphere.

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Receives Congratulatory Messages and Letters from Various Countries

On the occasion of his 60th birthday, Comrade Kim Il Sung, Head of State and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received many congratulatory messages and letters from the struggle organizations, friendship associations and individual personages in various countries of the world.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung received congratulatory messages and letters from: Sergio Chirles Crso, Director, and Rene Dias Noa, Secretary of the Party Committee, of the "Chollima" Shipyard of Cuba; Jose Damirez Curs, Chairman of the National Small Farmers Association of Cuba; the National Leadership of Creches and Kindergartens of Cuba; Alliu Dem, Chief Public Procurator of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Mali; Ella Allenus, Chairman, and Aimo Hafanen, General Secretary, of the People's Democratic Union of Finland; Lali Puchand, President of the National Panchayat of Nepal; A. Bakari Voina, General Secretary of the National Liberation Movement of Comoro; A.M. Danish, Secretary General of the Federation of Afro-Asian Insurers and Reinsurers; Miss Naiser Kokar, Member of the Punjab Provincial Assembly of Pakistan; Dr. Abdul Aziz Dalli, Minister of Public Health of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and Chairman of the Central Committee of Friendship among Peoples in Yemen; Balla Vital, Chairman of the Congolese Association for Friendship among Nations, who is a member of the Congolese Party of Labour; Dauda Diallo, Chairman of the Upper Volta Association for Friendship among Nations; Mamdouh Abdallah, Chairman of the Lebanon-Korea Friendship Association; Gofal Das Sresta, Chairman of the Nepalese Journalists Association and Editor-in-Chief of the Commoner of Nepal; the Branch of the Palestine Popular Front of Struggle in Baghdad; Director Tapio Ahnen, Vice-Director in Charge of Administration Otabi Nieminen and Workshop Head Kauko Raakso, of the Finnish Tampere Sanantie Publishing House; Khaled Mohiedin, General Secretary of the National Peace Council of the Arab Republic of Egypt; Jang Jerald Jack Trossilien, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Haiti United Party of Communists; Saburo Watanabe, Mayor of Funabashi, Chiba Prefecture, Japan; Haruzo Takano of the Katsuyama District Council, Japan; Fumio Togasa, Ex-General Secretary of the Japan-Korea Association; the Numazu Branch, Shizuoka Prefecture, of the National Railway Workers' Union of Japan; Chu Yong Han, publisher of the newspaper **Open Letter** in the United States; the members of the "Study Group of Works of Comrade Kim Il Sung" of the Union of Burma; the "Women's Group for Study of the Great Revolutionary Ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung" of the Union of Burma; U Rat Min, Head of the "Study Group of the Revolutionary Activities of Comrade Kim Il Sung" of the Union of Burma; the members of the "Study Group of the Revolutionary History of Comrade Kim Il Sung" of the Union of Burma; the members of the "Study Group of Works of Premier Kim Il Sung" of Young Lawyers of Pakistan; the "Study Group of Works of Premier Kim Il Sung" of the Islamia University in Pakistan; the "Study Group of the *Juche* Idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung" of Arabs in Africa; and from the Somali delegation, Chrysanthos Savvides, Head of the Cypriot delegation, the delegation of Japanese Social Scientists, Kinji Yamane, head of the delegation of Japanese men of culture, Utai Fujishima, its deputy head, Yoshihiko Okamoto, its general secretary, and its members Masatsuku Matsumoto, Jin Makabe, Ichiro Ishinokei and Soko Ema, that had attended the National Conference of Social Scientists held in Pyongyang.

The congratulatory message to the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung from U Rat Min, Head of the "Study Group of the Revolutionary Activities of Comrade Kim Il Sung" of the Union of Burma, said:

We Burmese revolutionaries, together with the Korean people and the revolutionary peoples of the world, are greeting the 60th birthday of Comrade Kim Il Sung, as the happiest and most noble and auspicious holiday, who is the Leader guiding the Korean people along the correct path of the revolution over half a century and always supporting the world proletarians and leading the international working-class movement along a broad avenue.

The anti-Japanese armed struggle was the most arduous and fiercest struggle in the revolutionary history of the Korean people. But you Comrade Kim Il Sung, the originator of most intelligent theories, iron-willed brilliant commander and strategist, correctly applying Marxism-Leninism in conformity with the objective situation of Korea from your boyhood, won a victory in the battle against the fascist Japanese imperialists and established the glorious revolutionary traditions of the Korean people.

Having inherited the brilliant revolutionary traditions and armed themselves with the correct theories of the Leader, the Korean people, under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung and the Workers' Party of Korea, punctured the arrogance of the U.S. imperialists who had boasted of being the "strongest" of the 20th century and started them on the downgrade.

Through the socialist construction carried on at the speed of Chollima after the war, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea today has been converted into a developed socialist industrial state admired by the world people.

The history of victory of the revolution of the Korean people is unthinkable apart from the history of the revolutionary struggle of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader and theorist.

The Marxist-Leninist *Juche* idea created by the Leader has led the Korean people to the victory of the revolution.

The great *Juche* idea of the Leader is Marxism-Leninism of the present times and a guiding theory for the world people engaged in the liberation struggle.

Therefore, we Burmese revolutionaries and world people, together with the Korean people, extend boundless and everlasting thanks to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the creator of the guiding compass of revolutionary theories, who is always leading our liberation struggle, and reverentially wish the Leader a long life in good health.

TELEGRAMS

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, received on the occasion of his 60th birthday congratulatory messages from Comrade **Kurt Bachmann**, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Communist Party of Germany; Comrade **Jildo Gasperony**, General Secretary of the Communist Party of San Marino, on behalf of its Political Bureau; Comrade **Rodney Arismendi**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uruguay; and from the **Standing Committee of the Central Committee of the Mexican Communist Party**. And on his 60th birthday the **Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea** received a congratulatory message from Comrade **P. Sundaraya**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of India (Marxist).

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, Head of State and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a telegram of thanks from Samdech **Norodom Sihanouk**, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Kampuchea, who had been to our country for state visit.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, Head of State and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message of thanks sent by Major General **Mohamed Siad Barre**, President of the Supreme Revolutionary Council of the Somali Democratic Republic, upon crossing the border after completing his visit to our country.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a congratulatory message from **the Central Committee of the Palestine Liberation People's Democratic Front** on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, sent a message of greetings to Comrade **Janos Kadar**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, on the latter's 60th birthday.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings to **Gaafar Mohamed Nimeri**, President of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan, on the 3rd anniversary of the victory of the May Revolution in the Sudan, and another message of greetings to **Josip Broz Tito**, President of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, on the latter's 80th birthday.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent messages of greetings respectively to **Justin Tometin Ahomadegbe** upon his assumption of office as Chairman of the Presidential Council of the Republic of Dahomey; to **Michel Micombero**, President of the Republic of Burundi, congratulating its people and army upon their courageous frustration of the anti-government plot framed by imperialism and its stooges to restore the reactionary monarchy in Burundi and their firm defence of the gains of revolution and to **Yasser Arafat**, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, on the occasion of the "Week of Support to the Struggle of the Palestinian People."

✦ **The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea** sent a message of condolence to the **Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party** and the **Presidium of the Grand People's Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic** on the passing away of Comrade Z. Sambu, President of the Presidium of the Grand People's Hural of the MPR.

Historic Meeting That Opened Up New Path to Development of Korean Revolution

On the Occasion of 42nd Anniversary of Kalun Meeting

Today our people significantly mark the 42nd anniversary of the historic Kalun Meeting personally organized and guided by the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The Kalun Meeting held in June 1930 was a historic meeting that brought about an epoch-making turn in the anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle of our people and the Korean communist movement.

About the time of the Kalun Meeting our revolution was going through a great ordeal and its prospects were quite gloomy.

In order to tide over the catastrophic economic crisis that had swept the capitalist world, the Japanese imperialists frantically stepped up their preparations for war of aggression on the continent. Especially, they intensified the fascist oppression and plunder of the Korean people as never before in an attempt to reduce our country occupied by them to a "solid" rear for aggression on the continent.

As a result, the national and class contradictions between the Korean people and the Japanese imperialists were aggravated to the extreme and the anti-Japanese struggle of our people grew fiercer and assumed the violent character.

The struggle, however, failed to achieve the union of the anti-Japanese forces and came to grief, for it was not guided by an outstanding leader and by the correct line of struggle and scientific strategy and tactics.

And in those days the factionalists who styled themselves "Communists" persisted in a factional strife and split the revolutionary ranks instead of developing the surging struggle of the people into an organized one and mobilizing them to the struggle against the Japanese imperialists. As soon as the reactionary offensive of the Japanese imperialists became further intensified, most of them surrendered turning their coat or were reduced to philistines in pursuit of an easy life.

The situation urgently required the *Juche*-motivated scientific revolutionary line and strategy and tactics that would raise the anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle of our people to a new higher plane.

It was just at this historical moment that the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung called a meeting of the leading members of the Young Communist League and the Anti-Imperialist Youth League in Chialun and set forth the correctest *Juche*-oriented Marxist-Leninist revolutionary line and ways for victory in our revolution.

At the meeting he, from the standpoint of *Juche*, made a scientific analysis of the situation prevailing in those days and social and class relations of our country which was a colonial, semi-feudal state and advanced the line of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution.

At the meeting Comrade Kim Il Sung taught to the following effect:

...We are Korean people and youths. We Korean youth cannot merely sit and remain an onlooker to our beautiful land and beloved compatriots, brothers and sisters being trampled underfoot and persecuted by the Japanese imperialists. We must drive out the Japanese imperialists from the soil of our country, liberate Korea and win independence. We cannot stop only at this, however. We are Communists. Communists cannot leave alone the knavish landlords and capitalists who oppress and exploit the proletarian masses.

We, therefore, must overthrow the capitalist system and build socialist and communist society, the cherished desire of the proletarian masses. And these two revolutionary tasks are not foreign to each other.... To make the proletarian revolution it is essential to crush Japanese imperialism and achieve the liberation and independence of Korea before anything else, and then to build socialist and communist society in our land and carry out the world revolution as well....

In this way the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung scientifically elucidated that the Korean revolution was an anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution in its character. And he made it clear that the objects of the revolution were Japanese imperialism and its accomplices—landlords, comprador capitalists, pro-Japanese elements and traitors to the nation, that the motive forces of the revolution consisted of the working class and the peasantry, its most reliable ally, and other broad democratic forces—youth and students, intellectuals, petty bourgeoisie, etc. and that the conscientious national bourgeoisie and religious men could also take part in the anti-imperialist struggle. He taught that the Korean people should build socialism and communism after the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution in their country and, further, carry out the world revolution.

Comrade Kim Il Sung addressing the Kalun Meeting

At the meeting he also clearly pointed out the ways for fulfilling the immediate task of the Korean revolution.

At the meeting Comrade Kim Il Sung said in this vein:

...Our immediate aim is to crush the Japanese imperialist aggressors and attain the liberation and independence of Korea. And Japanese imperialism, the target of our struggle, is a burglar armed to the teeth.... Therefore, Japanese imperialism will not withdraw of its own accord. Who, then, should win independence for Korea?! It is absolutely impossible to achieve independence with foreign aid....

The only way is for us Koreans to fight and defeat the Japanese imperialists by our own strength. To do so, an armed struggle must be waged....

The great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung put forward the line of the armed struggle, saying that as the main object of the revolutionary struggle was Japanese imperialism armed to the teeth and the fascist oppression of the people was intensified as never before, the Korean people, in order to win victory in the revolution, should unfold the armed struggle, the most active form of struggle, and win independence by themselves.

He also clearly indicated the concrete ways for implementing the line—how to train the nuclear pivots of the armed struggle, how to lay the mass foundation and how to accumulate military experiences and so on.

Saying that the revolution could not be carried out with the strength of a few Communists alone, he advanced the line of the united anti-Japanese national front at the meeting, the line of uniting broad masses of all social strata who were opposed to imperialism and feudalism on the basis of strengthening the worker-peasant alliance under the leadership of the working class and of organizing and mobilizing the masses to the struggle against Japanese imperialism.

Stating that for the liberation and independence of the country, a Marxist-Leninist Party, the General Staff of the revolution, should be founded without fail, he set forth the line of building a Party.

He made a concrete analysis of the obtaining revolutionary situation and the essential weak points in the early communist movement in our country and pointed out that a Party should be founded on the basis of thoroughgoing organizational and ideological preparations.

He instructed that for this purpose it was essential to rear the core elements of worker and peasant stock into Communists and expand their ranks through various forms of struggles with the anti-Japanese armed struggle as the centre for firmly building up the organizational backbone for the founding of a Party, and especially to overcome factionalism and Right and Left opportunism to achieve the unshakable organizational and ideological unity of the ranks of Communists. He also taught that political work should be intensified to unite broad sections of the masses in the organizations and lay the firm mass foundation for building a Party.

As seen above, Comrade Kim Il Sung defined the then Korean revolution as an anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution in its character and set forth the *Juche*-motivated revolutionary lines on the Korean revolution—the line of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, the line of the anti-Japanese national united front and the line of founding a Marxist-Leninist Party, etc. He thereby rendered it possible for our revolution to have its correct guiding idea and theory and follow the right path and vigorously march ahead along the road of victory indicated by him.

All the lines and ways of the Korean revolution set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung at the Kalun Meeting were, indeed, an embodiment of his great *Juche* idea and a lighthouse leading to the path of hope and regeneration, to the path of victory and glory our people who had not known where to go for long, unable to enjoy the guidance of an outstanding leader and to have correct line of struggle and strategy and tactics.

The *Juche*-motivated revolutionary line on the Korean revolution put forth by him enabled our people, as the master of the Korean revolution, to go ahead along the straight path of victory without the slightest vacillation in all difficult and complex circumstances, overcoming flunkeyism, dogmatism, factionalism and all other reactionary ideological trends.

This line indicated the right path of struggle not only to the Korean people but also to the people in the colonial and dependent countries who were out in the struggle for national independence and freedom, thereby giving a great impetus to their struggle.

Marking the 42nd anniversary of the historic Kalun Meeting, our people are now filled with the adamant resolve to thoroughly equip themselves with the revolutionary ideology of the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung, fight vigorously to reunify the country independently without any foreign interference and achieve the final victory of the Korean revolution, rallied close around him as one.

Kim Jae Ok

Korean Revolution Museum—Immortal Monumental Edifice of Our Revolution and Centre for Revolutionary Education

The newly-built Korean Revolution Museum was opened on the occasion of the 60th birthday of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, our happiest national holiday, and the 40th founding anniversary of the glorious Korean People's Revolutionary Army.

A statue of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the genius of revolution and the great Leader of our Party and the Korean people, imposingly stands in front of the Museum. The statue is flanked on both sides by giant sculptures of groups of guerillas and people surrounding the red banners made of marble, with a mosaic of Mt. Paekdu-san, the holy mountain of the revolution, on the facade of the Museum as the background.

The Museum has more than 90 halls, its total floor space exceeding 50,000 square metres. Displayed in the Museum in good order are historic mementos and materials illustrating the revolutionary family line of the Leader, the history of his resplendent revolutionary activities and the chronicles of the proud struggle our people have waged under his wise guidance, following the one road of victory.

Splendid Historical Materials on Glorious Anti-Japanese Armed Struggle

Put on show in the first section of the Museum are materials concerning the annexation of Korea to Japan, the volunteers' movement against the Japanese imperialist aggressors, the patriotic cultural enlightenment movement, the March 1 Popular Uprising in 1919 and the founding of the Korean Communist Party in 1925 and its dissolution. These materials indicate that in view of the historical lessons drawn from the struggle the people had waged going through bitter failures and vicissitudes at the time when the destiny of the country and the nation was exposed to the most serious threat it was an urgent demand of the times to have a great leader who would lead the revolution along the path of victory.

This urgent demand of the times was splendidly met by Comrade Kim Il Sung when he started his revolutionary activities.

There are materials impressively showing how the great Leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung organized the Down-With-Imperialism Union, studied and disseminated Marxism-Leninism, formed and guided the Korean Young Communist League, the Anti-Imperialist Youth League and other anti-Japanese revolutionary organizations, organized and mobilized the youth and students in the anti-Japanese struggle and how he waged the struggle for the unity and cohesion of the communist ranks and against the factionalists and nationalist bigwigs, banding together the anti-Japanese revolutionary forces.

All these materials cover the historical period during which Comrade Kim Il Sung blazed the trail of the Korean revolution in a unique way and made preparations to raise it to a higher stage.

Data in the Museum tell us that the Leader originated the immortal *Juche* idea, advanced the *Juche*-based lines of the Korean revolution and energetically conducted the work for solidly building up the revolutionary forces.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"The essential feature of the anti-Japanese armed struggle in the 1930's distinct from the struggle in the 1920's is that the former was waged strictly on the stand of *Juche*."

Materials on the historic Kalun Meeting held in the summer of 1930, the formation of the Korean Revolutionary Army, the revolutionary activities of Comrade Kim Il Sung in the Chialun, Kuyushu and Wuchiatzu areas and the Myongwolgu Conference clearly prove the dawn of a new era in the anti-imperialist, national-liberation movement in colonies.

The Leader founded the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, the first Marxist-Leninist revolutionary armed forces in our country, and organized and led the anti-Japanese armed struggle. This was indeed a great historic event that put the anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle and communist movement in our country on a new, higher plane and marked a new epoch in the Korean revolution.

A model of the cottage where Comrade Kim Il Sung stayed when he was in Hsiaoshaho, Antu county, a red banner at the time of the founding of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army and a chart showing the routes of the KPRA units during the expedition to south Manchuria, deeply touch the hearts of visitors for the lofty ideas of the Leader who personally stood in the forefront of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

The visitors are greatly moved by the materials which vividly show the building of the guerilla bases in the areas along the Tuman-gang River and the establishment of the people's revolutionary government and enforcement of democratic reforms in the bases.

Seeing the exhibits, they feel with deep emotion that the guerilla bases were really a world for the people, which they looked up to as the beacon of hope in the darkest period of Japanese imperialist rule.

A series of materials relating to the first half of the 1930's substantiate the sagacity of the leadership of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who laid a solid groundwork for leading the general Korean revolution to a great upsurge under the difficult conditions and testify to the great vitality of his *Juche* idea.

On view at the Museum are materials on the founding of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland and its activities, the establishment of the Mt. Paekdu-san base and the advance of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army into the area along the Amnok-gang River. These exhibits afford an illustration of the brilliant historical period during which the anti-Japanese national united front movement and the preparatory work for the founding of the Party were briskly conducted on a nation-wide scale and the anti-Japanese armed struggle was extended as far as the depth of the homeland in reliance of the Mt. Paekdu-san base, in accordance with the lines set forth by the Leader at the historic Namhodu Conference in February 1936, with the result that a great upswing was effected in the Korean revolution.

A series of historic offensive operations conducted under the personal command of the Leader in the homeland in that period, such as the Pochonbo battle and the battle in the Musan area, roused more and more people to the anti-Japanese struggle vigorously.

The materials showing the whole course of the Pochonbo battle evoke an immense admiration for the unique military thought, strategy and tactics of the Leader and his preternatural commanding art unrivalled in dexterity.

The materials about the Nampaeja Conference and the subsequent Arduous March and the Pukdaejongja Conference speak of the pre-eminent leadership and lofty virtues of the Leader and the infinite loyalty of the KPRA men to him who tided over the crisis of the revolution by himself, led the Korean revolution to a steady upsurge and cared for the guerillas with paternal affection, portioning out to them even a bowl of parched-rice powder which was offered to him.

Seen in the second section of the Museum are materials about the KPRA men's deep study of the Leader's immortal classical work, "The Tasks of the Korean Communists," the Ten-Point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland, etc. Also shown in the section are data concerning the military political activities of the KPRA small units and the activities conducted by political workers in Pyongyang, Unggi, Rajin and many other parts of the homeland. These materials impressively tell of the revolutionary trait of studying established among the KPRA men and the validity of the strategic and tactical lines for the final victory of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, which were advanced by the Leader at the Sohalbaryong Conference.

Visitors to the Museum see a number of stirring materials on the unflinching struggle the entire Korean people waged for the restoration of the fatherland, adoring the great Leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung as the sun of the nation and as the lodestar of liberation and pinning their hope and expectation on him even during the period of the severest ordeal when Japanese imperialist suppression reached its zenith.

The materials graphically attest to the fact that the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung initiated the great *Juche* idea and led the anti-Japanese armed struggle to victory and thus accomplished the historical cause of the country's liberation and that he created the glorious revolutionary traditions the main contents of which are the ideological system of *Juche*, the communist revolutionary spirit, the priceless exploits and experiences, the revolutionary method of work and the popular style of work.

Leading the Revolution and Construction along the Straight Path of Victory

After he returned in triumph to Pyongyang, the capital, amid the enthusiastic cheers of all the Korean people, the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung addressed a mass meeting held in his honour. Here is what he appealed in his speech to the welcoming crowds at that time:

"Our nation has won liberation and freedom from a life of darkness which lasted for 36 years, and our fatherland, the land of 3,000 *ri*, has begun to shine with a bright hope like the brilliant morning sun.

The time has now come when we Korean people have to unite our strength and advance together to build a new democratic fatherland. Any party or individual alone cannot accomplish this great mission.

All the nation who truly love their country, love their people and love democracy, must unite completely and build our fatherland into a democratic, independent and sovereign state, those with strength dedicating their strength, those with knowledge devoting their knowledge and those with money offering their money."

Materials exhibited in the Museum indicate that the Leader gained a deep insight into the complex and chaotic political situation in the immediate post-liberation period and into the future of the Korean revolution, set forth the line of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution and the line of building a revolutionary democratic base—the only correct lines to be followed by our people—and accomplished the historic cause of founding our Party, establishing the people's power, forming the working people's organizations and building the revolutionary armed forces.

The materials include "On the Building of the Party, the State and the Armed Forces in the Liberated Country" and other classical works made public by the Leader right after liberation, texts of his speeches, photos showing his guidance of the struggle for founding of our Party and its consolidation, the minutes of meetings and a model of the monument erected at the fork of a road leading to Mangyongdae, all of which are a vivid representation of the historic events that took place in those days.

At an exhibition hall, visitors feel their hearts emotion-charged, seeing the great achievement made under the sagacious guidance of the Leader. There are materials which impressively describe the establishment of the North Korean Provisional People's Committee, a new type of people's power, the enforcement of democratic reforms including the agrarian reform, the strengthening and development of our Party into a mass Party, the establishment of the North Korean People's Committee, the first power of the proletarian dictatorship in our country, and the implementation of the tasks in the period of transition to socialism. There are also valuable materials on the general ideological mobilization movement for national construction, the struggle for building solid foundations of an independent national economy, the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the struggle unfolded under its banner for strengthening the revolutionary base of the northern half of the Republic politically, economically and militarily.

These materials patently show that the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, wisely leading our Party and people, brought about tremendous social and political changes in so short a span of time following liberation and laid down a firm basis for the construction of an independent and sovereign state, rich and strong.

Displayed in the Museum are various materials showing how the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander, roused our people to the Fatherland Liberation War against U.S. imperialist armed invasion and led them to victory in the war with his military thought, strategy and tactics of genius.

For instance, visitors can see the text of his radio address of June 26, 1950, the operational map of Supreme Commander Comrade Kim Il Sung and his orders in the first stage of the war, the historical materials pinpointing the radical turn of the war situation he brought about even in the crucible of the strategic retreat and his personal letters pertaining to combat preparations in the fourth stage of the war.

These exhibits deeply move the visitors for their admirable expression of the distinguished strategy and tactics and commanding art of the Leader who drove the enemy into the pit of defeat, firmly taking the initiative in the war.

What impresses the visitors greatly is photos showing the Leader guiding a number of plenums of the Party Central Committee and other important meetings which were held when the war was raging in fury, manuscripts of the reports to the meetings personally written by him, materials on his guidance given to the frontline units of the People's Army and to factories, enterprises and rural villages and a grand chart for the post-war socialist construction in the northern half of the Republic, which he worked out during the war.

Put on display in the Museum are materials which show how the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung inspired the whole Party and the entire people to the struggle for the post-war rehabilitation and development of the national economy and the building of the foundations of socialism without delay after the termination of the war.

The exhibited materials vividly illustrate the wise leadership of the Leader; as the socialist revolution and socialist construction were being promoted actively in the northern half of the Republic, he saw to it that the class education was intensified among the Party members and working people and an energetic struggle was waged to thoroughly establish *Juche* in all domains of the revolution and construction; he initiated the great Chollima movement and led the revolution and construction to a great upsurge.

In other exhibition halls there are materials which show the fact that the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung put forward the grand tasks for hastening the complete victory of socialism after the establishment of the socialist system and wisely guided the struggle for execution of the tasks.

Seen among those materials are a photo of Comrade Kim Il Sung delivering a report at the Fourth Congress of our Party, the draft of the report to the Congress personally worked out by him and his immortal classical works including the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country."

The exhibits furnish a systematic explanation of the fact that the Leader paid the first and foremost attention to the ideological revolution and carried on energetically the work of reinforcing the Party, the General Staff in the revolution, before anything else and steadily enhancing its leading role, establishing the monolithic ideological system of the Party among its members and the working people and revolutionizing and working-classizing them, with the result that the complete unity and cohesion of the whole Party was attained on the basis of the *Juche* idea and our revolutionary ranks were strengthened politically and ideologically. At the same time, those materials clearly show that Comrade Kim Il Sung created the great Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method, established the Taean work system and the new system of agricultural guidance, advanced a new revolutionary line on the parallel building of the economy and defences and roused our people to the struggle for its implementation and excellently realized the socialist industrialization in the short time of only 14 years.

Also on view in the Museum are materials illustrating the fact that the Leader roused the whole Party and the entire people, at the Fifth Congress of our Party, dynamically to the grandiose struggle for the cause of socialism and communism and the nation-wide victory of our revolution. Besides, works of genius authored by the Leader are exhibited, the works which contain his great *Juche* idea and brilliant theories and generalized the precious achievements and experiences of our Party and people in the revolution and construction.

Materials in the exhibition hall also show the successful progress of the struggle for the south Korean revolution and the country's independent reunification and the movement of our overseas compatriots in accordance with the Leader's great *Juche* idea and his strategic and tactical lines.

The visitors are struck with admiration when they look at such exhibits as blood-stained clothes and head-bands of participants in the April 19 Popular Uprising that culminated in toppling the puppet Syngman Rhee regime, the Leader's portraits which south Korean revolutionaries and people kept deep in their bosom and put up at their secret agitating points for underground movement, notebooks carried by them for the study of the Leader's works, the tapes used for recording his speeches, transistors and a big slogan "Move forward under the banner of Kim-Il-Sung-ism!!" written in blood by a south Korean inhabitant in token of his intense loyalty to the Leader.

Other exhibition halls are devoted to the display of materials showing the immortal feats the Leader has done in strengthening the international solidarity of our revolution and developing the international communist movement and the world revolution.

The Korean Revolution Museum has a whole series of materials graphically illustrating the great revolutionary ideas of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, his great revolutionary theories, the sagacity of his leadership, his lofty virtues and a wealth of his exploits performed and experiences gained in the course of the arduous and complex struggle. It gives the people a powerful weapon in the revolution and construction, indicating the avenue to be taken by them in their struggle.

Hong Rae Hi

Loyal Gifts of South Korean Revolutionaries and Patriotic People Presented with Profound Reverence to the Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

A silk banner sent by the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in celebration of the 60th birthday of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the sun of our nation

The revolutionary organisations, revolutionaries and patriotic people of south Korea sincerely wished good health and a long life to the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung whom they look up to as the great sun of the nation with deep reverence, greeting his 60th birthday as the greatest jubilee of the nation.

In the heart of Pyongyang, the capital of the Korean revolution, there has been arranged a show room of presents which the south Korean revolutionary organizations, revolutionaries and patriotic people sent to the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on the occasion of his 60th birthday.

The show room is filled with precious gifts— silk banners and congratulatory messages and the Korean costume they sent to him hoping him to wear it on his birthday and polished rice and brass bowls to be put on the breakfast table on his birthday and many other presents. These presents carry with them the best wishes of the south Korean revolutionaries and patriots, workers, peasants, youths and students, intellectuals, conscientious entrepreneurs and people of other broad segments, who have risen up in the anti-U.S., national salvation struggle, full of ardent loyalty to the Leader and with profound respect for him, in the streets of Seoul, in the Honam plains and the Ryongnam area, on Cheju-do Island and in all other parts of south Korea.

Anyone who visits the show room is overwhelmed with solemnity from the first moment.

It is not simply because the presents were prepared through tens of, hundreds of nights in the whirlwind of fascist rampage of the enemy and reached here the capital of the revolution across countless mountains and rivers, breaking through forests of bayonets.

It is all the more so because the presents, not sumptuous but simple, are all imbued with their best wishes and clearly marked with their feelings of adoration, warmer than the fire, for the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the peerless patriot and the sun of the nation, their ardent desire to attend the Leader loyally and eternally till the end of the sun and moon and their unshakable, adamant pledge to fight for the victory of the cause of the south Korean revolution and national reunification till the last drop of their blood, following the one road of revolution indicated by him.

Here are the letters of congratulatory message embroidered in golden threads on the big silk banner sent by the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification.

"Many, many years of life to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation, the unequalled hero, the prominent genius of revolution and the respected and beloved Leader of us revolutionaries and people in the southern half, who brightly illumines the path to the final victory of the Korean revolution and the world revolution."

A letter written in blood sent by a revolutionary in Seoul said:

"I heartily congratulate you, Comrade Kim Il Sung, on your 60th birthday and pledge myself with blood to become a revolutionary soldier faithful only to you, dear Leader."

This pledge in blood elaborately written in bold letters of the fist size on two-fold white silk cloth more than one meter in length and breadth stirringly tells his red heart of allegiance to the Leader and calls forth the tears of people, the two folds stuck together with thick blood. It is not merely a writing in blood, but a manifestation of the strong will of the south Korean revolutionary sweating with all his heart his burning fidelity to live for the Leader while he lives, and lay down his life for the Leader, if he must die.

The visitors feel with deep emotion the intense loyalty of the people to the Leader at the sight of a silk banner on which the family of a revolutionary embroidered a congratulatory message of 60 odd letters to the fatherly Leader, wishing him longevity in good health.

Even in an atmosphere where the fascist bandits were running about with their eyes peeled, all the family members of the revolutionary embroidered the letters carefully stitch by stitch under the battery light hidden under quilts after putting out the light of the room at midnight when the whole village was asleep.

They sat up till late at night for more than 40 days, their hearts burning with loyalty, picturing the benevolent image of the Leader.

Indeed, the south Korean revolutionaries and patriotic people, from their allegiance to the Leader, prepared the gifts one by one in a strained atmosphere, ready to fight a life-and-death battle, with a grim determination to keep them from falling into the dirty hands of the enemy, even though they might die while defending them.

The visitors also vividly read the boundless faithfulness of the people to the Leader in the congratulatory message sent by a couple in south Korea, both of whom are revolutionaries. They inscribed their message with letters of loyalty, using 50,000 gems which they obtained visiting shops of many cities one after another with the active help of the revolutionary organization. Each of the letters forms a red ribbon of gems, with the remaining part of the message made of interlinked white gems.

The gifts which reflect the unbounded veneration of the people for the Leader are imbued with the ardent aspiration and lofty sentiments of the millions of the oppressed and exploited people in the southern half who trust in the Leader and long for the day when they will be embraced to the warm fatherly bosom.

The hearts of the visitors are deeply touched by the following letter of pledge of the members of the Cholla Provincial organization of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader:

Dear Leader,

We swear to you. We will uphold our unshakable revolutionary constancy without the slightest vacillation in whatever severe wind and sow the red seeds of the great revolutionary ideas of the Leader among the masses of the people who adore the Leader as the salvation star of liberation. In this way we will build up the powerful main force of the revolution.

We may be put in jails or come to the gallows in the course of our struggle. But we will offer a daring resistance in the spirit of waging an undaunted struggle under adverse conditions, since we are guided by the invincible revolutionary idea, the red idea of *Juche*, and annihilate the arch criminals till the new morning of national reunification dawns and we will welcome you, the fatherly Leader, when you mount the high rostrum of the plaza of reunification amid the enthusiastic cheers of the whole people.

This is precisely the firm conviction and creed of life of the south Korean revolutionaries and patriotic people.

That is why they are waging a heroic fight dyeing the rugged bushes with blood, upholding the strategic and tactical lines of the south Korean revolution and national reunification put forward by the Leader.

This is vividly illustrated by the writings in blood and actual handbills scattered in south Korean streets and villages and now on display in the show room.

In all places of south Korea, where there live the masses of the people, the sentiments of adoration for the Leader flow in a great torrent, and "Song of General Kim Il Sung," the song sung by hearts, are ringing out from classrooms and barracks, the ships in the far-off sea and from Mt. Hanna-san on Cheju-do Island and are heard on the gallows at the last moments of one's brilliant life.

The visitors to the show room deepen their conviction that the day is drawing near, the day when the salvos celebrating reunification will be fired over the beautiful land of ours and our compatriots of one and the same blood in north and south Korea will send up cheers of *manse* and sing "Song of General Kim Il Sung," the song of immortality, in the presence of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great sun of the nation, whom they adore so much, standing on the high rostrum of the plaza of reunification.

Wide Publicity Given in Many Countries to the Talk of the Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG with Correspondents of U.S. Newspaper "The New York Times"

Newspaper, press and radio in many countries gave wide publicity to the contents of the talk the great Leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung had on May 26 with newsmen of the U.S. paper the New York Times on visit to our country.

★ **Renmin Ribao**, organ of the CC of the Communist Party of China, and other Chinese papers respectively devoted the uppermost spaces in June 5 issues to a detailed gist of the talk with a big headline: "Comrade Kim Il Sung has a talk with U.S. correspondents." The Hsinhua News Agency and Radio Peking, too, reported the gist at length.

★ **Pravda**, organ of the CC of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, dated June 3, carried the contents of the talk under the title: "Talk of Comrade Kim Il Sung."

Also TASS reported it on June 2.

★ **Scinteia**, organ of the CC of the Communist Party of Romania, published in its June 3 issue the contents of the talk under the headline: "Talk of Comrade Kim Il Sung with U.S. newsmen."

★ on June 3 the Hungarian paper **Magyar Hirlap** gave its space to the contents of the talk under the title: "Comrade Kim Il Sung dwells on the relations between the DPRK and the USA."

★ The June 3 issue of the Czechoslovak paper **Svobodne Slovo** carried the contents of the talk under the headline: "Talk of Comrade Kim Il Sung with correspondents of the New York Times."

★ The GDR news agency ADN reported the contents of the talk on June 2.

★ On May 31 the Japanese paper **Asahi Shimbun** dedicated its page to a detailed summary of the talk, respectfully carrying a photograph which shows the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung receiving the U.S. reporters. On June 1, its local editions did the same.

"The International News" published by the Japan Press Services also carried a detailed gist of the talk on June 7.

★ The Singapore paper **Straits Times** dated June 1 reported the contents of the talk and carried respectfully a portrait of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The Burmese paper **Guardian** published the contents of the talk in its June 2 issue.

★ Indonesian news agency Antara, too, dealt with the contents of the talk on June 6.

★ The New York Times of May 31. issue devoted its front and other pages to the contents of the talk as a special write-up. Also the paper carried a portrait of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and introduced his brief history.

On the same day, UPI and AP also reported the contents of the talk.

Congratulatory Group of Koreans in Japan for Celebrating the 60th Birthday of the Respected and Beloved Leader Marshal KIM IL SUNG Leaves Homeland

The congratulatory group of Koreans in Japan, who visited the homeland in March to celebrate the 60th birthday of the respected and beloved Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung, left the homeland on June 15 for Japan by a special plane personally provided by the Leader after spending significant days under the utmost care of the fatherly Leader and the warm hospitality of the people in the homeland.

Respectfully placed at the airport was a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our Party and the Korean people, who always leads our people along the one road of victory and glory, happiness and prosperity and shows in every way the paternal concern for the 600,000 compatriots in Japan.

Also seen there were placards with the slogans: "Long live Comrade Kim Il Sung!" "Long live the Workers' Party of Korea!" and "Let's give active support and encouragement to the Koreans in Japan who are fighting in defence of the democratic national rights and for the independent peaceful national reunification, wholeheartedly following the *Juche* idea of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!"

A large number of working people and students, the national flags of the DPRK and bunches of flowers in hands, turned out at the airport to send off the group. Also present there were the returnees from Japan who have been enjoying a hope-filled life in the warm bosom of the Leader and the family members, relatives and friends of members of the congratulatory group.

Comrade Kim Il, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Secretary of the Party Central Committee and First Vice-Premier of the Cabinet; Comrades Yon Hyong Muk and O Tae Bong, Secretaries of the CC of the WPK; Comrade Hong Won Gil, Vice-Premier of the Cabinet; and Kang Ryang Uk, Vice-President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly and Chairman of the CC of the North Korean Democratic Party; Department Directors of the CC of the WPK and Ministers of the Cabinet, and other cadres of Party and government organs and working people's organizations warmly bade farewell to the members of the congratulatory group.

Amid the farewell mood pervading the airport the members of the congratulatory group, raising their hands high, shouted again and again at the top of their voices "Long live Marshal Kim Il Sung!" on the gangway ladder of the plane.

With enthusiastic cheers the people in the homeland saw off the members of the congratulatory group who were leaving the motherland, cherishing deep in their hearts the Leader's love warmer than the sun, conviction of victory and revolutionary fighting spirit.

During its stay in the homeland the congratulatory group joined the people in the homeland in the celebration of the most significant 60th birthday of the Leader and also attended the state functions such as those held in honour of the 40th birthday of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, which was founded personally by the Leader, and of 35th anniversary of the victorious Pochonbo Battle, a historic battle in which the Leader raised the torch of national liberation by advancing into the homeland.

Moreover, the congratulatory group paid a visit to Mangyongdae, the spiritual birthplace of the Korean people, and Ponghwari and other revolutionary historic places. They inspected factories, enterprises, co-op farms, educational, cultural and public health institutions in various parts of the homeland to witness the epoch-making changes that have taken place under the bright rays of the immortal *Juche* idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, and had impressive meetings with people of various strata in the homeland, the meetings overflowing with the compatriotic sentiments. Prior to its departure the DPRK Cabinet and the CC of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland arranged a farewell banquet in Chongjin on June 14.

Speeches were made at the banquet by Comrade Kim Il, Member of the Political Committee of the CC of the WPK, Secretary of the CC of the WPK and First Vice-Premier of the Cabinet, and Comrade Li Gye Baek, Vice-Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan, who headed the congratulatory group of Koreans in Japan.

On the same day a grand farewell mass meeting was held in Chongjin, in honour of the congratulatory group with participation of 100,000 people.

National Reunification Will Be Speedily Realized If U.S. Troops Withdraw from South Korea and People of North and South Korea Unite

—Editorial of Rodong Sinmun—
(GIST)

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our Party and the Korean people, met on May 26 correspondents of the U.S. newspaper the New York Times who visited our country, had a talk with them and answered the questions put by them.

In his statement the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung made clear-cut and profound elucidation of the questions of the relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United States and the reunification of our country and a series of other questions.

This statement has been enlisting support and sympathy of broad public opinion of the world ever since it was made public.

Comrade Kim Il Sung's talk with the New York Times correspondents reclarifies the invariable stand of principle maintained by our Party and the DPRK Government on the problems of the country's independent peaceful reunification and their home and foreign policies and makes clearer the ways and means for their solution. It is of great theoretical and practical significance in driving the U.S. imperialists out of south Korea and achieving the country's independent peaceful reunification.

Indeed, the principles and policies set forth by the Leader in his statement serve as a precious guiding compass for our people in their struggle against the aggression of U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism and for the country's independent peaceful reunification.

The Korean people are unanimous in supporting the principles and policies advanced by the Leader in the statement and derive from them fresh conviction of the justness of their cause and its victory.

In his talk with the New York Times correspondents, Comrade Kim Il Sung expounded the necessity of continuously strengthening anti-U.S. education in our country and elucidated again that it is our consistent policy to fully prepare the masses of the people politically and ideologically in order to counter the aggressive machinations of the U.S. imperialists occupying south Korea.

The question of educating the people to hate U.S. imperialism and fight against its policy of aggression and war—this is a matter of principle in the struggle for the cause of national independence, peace, democracy and socialism. To fail to adhere to a firm stand in this question means demolishing a main position in face of the aggression of U.S. imperialism.

In his statement the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung pointed to the essence and the root cause of the abnormal relations between Korea and the United States and clearly spoke of what has to be done to end this abnormal state of affairs and by whom.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The relations between our country and the United States entirely depend on the attitude of the U.S. Government. If it changes its policy toward us, we will do the same toward the United States."

As Comrade Kim Il Sung said, the root cause of and responsibility for the abnormal relations between Korea and the United States rest entirely with the U.S. side. Therefore, how to develop the relations between the two countries in the future also depends entirely on what attitude the U.S. Government will take toward our country in the future.

As the hostile relations between Korea and the United States are caused by the aggressive policy of the U.S. Government against the Korean people, it is clear to everyone that the precondition for removing the present abnormal relations between the two countries is for the U.S. Government to give up the policy of aggression toward Korea.

This proceeds from the fact that normal relations between countries are made possible only on the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty, non-interference in each other's internal affairs and equality.

Contrary to these principles, U.S. imperialism has been occupying one half of our country already for more than a quarter of one century and pursuing a vicious policy of aggression against our people.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, in the talk, fully refuted the deceptive excuse the U.S. imperialists had long been putting up to justify their occupation of south Korea.

If the United States truly wants to improve the relations with our country, it must give up the policy of aggression against the Korean people, stop interfering in the internal affairs of our country, withdraw, above all, its imperialist aggressor troops going under the signboard of "UN forces" from south Korea and dissolve the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea." And it must not further the split of the Korean nation but support the reunification of our nation.

If the U.S. imperialists pull out of south Korea and there is no outside interference, the Koreans will be able to realize the peaceful reunification of the country by promoting reconciliation among themselves and attaining national unity.

The people judge all things not from the words but from deeds.

Nixon said that the United States did not "covet other's territory" nor "want to dominate other nations" and the "countries, big and small, must have the right to decide the form of their government free from outside interference and domination."

Our people remember what Nixon said and will watch how he will translate his words into practice.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung declared that if the United States wants to improve its relations with our country, it should also stop helping Japanese militarism in its revival and bringing it into south Korea.

As regards the question of the United Nations, too, the U.S. Government should renounce its unjustified attitude toward and deliberate discrimination against our country.

Pointing out that the U.S. Government should improve relations not only with big countries but with small countries as well, Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"We do not think the improvement of the U.S. relations with big countries will greatly influence its relations with small countries. But the U.S. Government has not yet changed its former attitude in its relations with small countries."

Comrade Kim Il Sung reclarified the unswerving, independent stand adhered to all along by our Party and the DPRK Government and warned the U.S. Government against its big-power policy of aggression.

There are big and small countries in the world. But they are all equal and all nations have sovereignty. Yet the U.S. imperialists are perpetrating vicious manoeuvres to defeat small countries one by one, directing the spearhead of aggression against them.

If the U.S. imperialists persist in such acts, there will be only shame and defeat to them, just as in the past.

The stand on the relations between Korea and the United States clarified by Comrade Kim Il Sung manifests infinite fidelity to the revolutionary principle of Marxism-Leninism and indicates the most fair and aboveboard principle of the relations between countries.

The prospect of improvement of the relations between Korea and the United States entirely depends on the attitude of the U.S. Government.

Only when the United States gives up its policy of aggression against Korea, can the relations between the two countries take a positive direction. It is self-evident that the question of the exchange of journalists and culture can not remain outside the framework of this basic question and it will naturally assume a limited nature until this basic question is solved.

And the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung reclarified in detail the principled stand of our Party and the Government of our Republic for the achievement of the independent, peaceful reunification of the country and concrete ways for its realization.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The Korean question must be solved by the Koreans themselves on the principle of national self-determination without any foreign interference. Only then can the reunification of our country be achieved peacefully."

For the Koreans to reunify the country for themselves without any outside interference fully accords not only with the will of the entire Korean people and their national interests but also with the principle of national self-determination allowing each nation to solve its domestic problems independently in accordance with its own interests and demand. This also constitutes a guarantee for settling the question of our country's reunification in a peaceful way.

What is important in this is to unite the strength of the north and south Korean people and conduct contacts and negotiations between the north and south to this end.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"I believe that if we Koreans sit together, we will be able to remove distrust and misunderstanding and find common denominators and on this basis, achieve national unity."

Today there are distrust and misunderstanding between north and south Korea in a number of questions and there exist frozen sentiments. As Comrade Kim Il Sung pointed out, we think that the south Korean rulers may invade the northern half of the Republic with the backing of the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists, and the south Korean rulers misunderstand that we may advance into south Korea and are trying to "communize" it.

The distrust and misunderstanding within the nation result from the occupation of south Korea by U.S. imperialism and the prolonged split of the nation by it and the lack of mutual understanding between the north and south. In order to remove this distrust and misunderstanding, therefore, the people of north and south Korea should sit at one place.

Now the south Korean rulers are talking about the independent reunification of the country, advocating, though in words only, "self-help," "self-sustenance" and "self-defence" and, if we interpret this in good sense, we can find some points similar to a certain extent to the idea of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence which we advocate.

If we find these similar and common denominators through contacts and negotiations between the north and south and develop them, we will be able to achieve national conciliation and unity.

Pointing out that it is true that at present the north and south have different ideals and beliefs but it is necessary to transcend these differences for the sake of national unity, Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"We have no intention to impose our socialist system on south Korea. Unless its present rulers force us to replace our socialist system with another social system, there will be no reason why we cannot achieve national unity."

And he said:

"It is possible that a country may have different political systems and people with different beliefs may live together in one country."

The teaching of Comrade Kim Il Sung lays bare the unreasonableness of the allegation that the differences between the north and south in the social system, belief and ideal may place obstacles in the way of national unity and reunification, and it fully elucidated by logical reasoning that we can and must achieve national unity and the country's reunification transcending all differences.

The argument that if the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops are withdrawn, a war may break out owing to the differences between the north and south in the system and ideal is a very harmful view favouring the permanent maintenance of the artificial barrier between the north and south.

A war may break out when one side forces its system and ideal on the other. More than once have we declared that we have no intention to "invade the south" or force the socialist system established in the northern half of the Republic upon south Korea.

There will be no war, if the south Korean rulers do not force us to change the socialist system to another system.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, said that even after national reunification the present social systems of the

(Continued on Page 4)

Agenda of Full-dress Talks Agreed Upon at 20th Meeting of Preliminary Talks between North and South Korean Red Cross Organizations

The 20th meeting of the preliminary talks between the north and south Korean Red Cross organizations held at Panmunjom on June 16 confirmed the agenda of the full-dress talks which had been elaborated on through thirteen meetings of working officials of the two sides and agreed upon adopting it as it is as the agenda of the full-dress talks between the north and south Red Cross organizations.

Follows the agenda of the full-dress talks between the north and south Red Cross organizations agreed upon at the meeting on the 16th:

1. The question of finding out the addresses of the family members and relatives dispersed in the north and the south and ascertaining whether they are alive or dead and notifying the results;
2. The question of realizing free visits and free meetings between the family members and relatives dispersed in the north and the south;
3. The question of effecting free correspondence between the family members and relatives dispersed in the north and the south;
4. The question of reuniting the family members dispersed in the north and the south according to their free will;
5. Other matters to be settled in a humanitarian way.

The agenda of the full-dress talks has been worked out so reasonably as to alleviate extensively and on the principle of freedom the sufferings of the fellow-countrymen dispersed in the north and the south, reflecting the reality of our bisected country and the earnest desire of the people in north and south Korea.

This is entirely a fruition of the just stand and sincere efforts of the delegation of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The agenda of the full-dress talks, which has been drafted reflecting the ardent desire of the compatriots of the north and the south as our side has maintained, will be greatly conducive to the work of mitigating the sufferings of the fellow-countrymen dispersed in the north and the south and laying a stepping-stone for the independent, peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

20th Meeting of Preliminary Talks between North and South Korean Red Cross Organizations Held

The 20th meeting of the preliminary talks of the north and south Korean Red Cross organizations was held in Panmunjom on June 16.

The meeting finally examined the agenda of the full-dress talks which had been elaborated upon at the working-level meetings of the two sides since the 19th meeting of the preliminary talks and agreed on adopting it as it is as the agenda of the full-dress talks between the north and south Korean Red Cross organizations and announced it to the public.

It was still far from the time appointed for the opening of the meeting at which the discussion of the agenda of the full-dress talks was to be brought to a close. But Panmunjom was already abustle with reporters of the north and south and foreign newsmen who turned up to report the happy news to the Korean and world people.

At 11 sharp, delegates of the north and south entered the conference room.

That day, the discussion of the agenda for the full-dress talks was to be concluded after 16 meetings of the preliminary talks and 13 working-level meetings. The delegates of the two sides seemed rather excited when they were exchanging warm greetings just before the discussion about the final agreement on the agenda was started.

Our side declared the meeting open and the discussion began.

Addressing the meeting, Kim Tae Hui, head of the delegation of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, expressed full consent to the agenda of the full-dress talks which the working-level officials of the north and south had elaborated upon, authorized by the preliminary talks, and peoposed to adopt it as it is as the agenda of the full-dress talks between the Red Cross organizations of the north and south.

The South Korean Red Cross Society side also agreed to it.

There came at last the significant moment of concluding the discussion of the agenda of the full-dress talks which had dragged on for nearly nine months and exchanging texts of agreement.

The head of the delegation of our side and the chief delegate of the south Korean side read out the texts of agreement worked out respectively by the two sides and exchanged them.

Countless photo cameras clicked with flashes and movie cameras started turning as the newsmen of the north and south and foreign reporters worked busily not to miss the momentous scene.

The head of the delegation of our side made a speech in connection with the agreement reached on the agenda of the full-dress talks.

Referring to the fact that a full agreement was reached on the agenda of the full-dress talks which had been repeatedly discussed for nearly nine months with the great attention of all the compatriots of the north and south and the world people, he pointed out: the agreed agenda of the full-dress talks still has some limitations in the light of the urgent task to thoroughly remove the misfortunes and sufferings our nation is undergoing owing to the territorial division. But it has a great significance, considering that it has paved the way for alleviating the misfortunes and sufferings of the compatriots. The adoption of the agenda of the full-dress talks firmly guarantees the successful conclusion of the preliminary talks and indicates a clear-cut objective and direction as to what questions should be solved at the forthcoming full-dress talks, he added.

Noting that the agenda of the full-dress talks agreed upon and confirmed that day well reflects the principle of freedom in lessening the misfortunes and sufferings of the fellow-countrymen dispersed in the north and south and the question of widening the scope of the objects to be dealt with, which the delegation of the DPRK Red Cross Society had justly maintained all along, Kim Tae Hui continued:

The agenda of the full-dress talks has been set on the basis of the specific conditions of our country. This owes to the patient efforts of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Red Cross Society of the DPRK which have taken fundamental measures for achieving the independent, peaceful reunification of the country from the first day of national split and taken many steps for solving the questions of free travel and correspondence between the family members and relatives dispersed in the north and south and other humanitarian matters even before the realization of the reunification.

The agenda of the full-dress talks agreed upon between the two sides is a fruit of the first north-south dialogue and contacts and a fruit of the efforts for narrowing down the difference in understanding and views between the north and south and finding out common points.

The head of the delegation of our side recalled the fact that the delegation of the DPRK Red Cross Society had made every possible effort to settle the question of the agenda for the full-dress talks with utmost sincerity and patience, in the spirit of active cooperation and with warm compatriotic love.

He stressed:

The whole course of the preliminary talks for discussion of the agenda and the closed-door working level meetings for adjustment of the form and phrasing of the agenda has proved that it is quite possible to find a good way for removing distrust and misunderstanding and achieving national unity, no matter how big the gap in understanding and how serious the difference of views may be, if Koreans sit together to discuss the domestic issues of our nation, although the north-south contacts and dialogue began rather late.

The whole course of the discussion of the agenda has clearly shown that if the way for north-south ties and contacts is broadened, the urgent question of removing the root cause of the sufferings caused by the split and reunifying the divided country can be solved successfully and independently by the efforts of our nation.

He solemnly declared that the delegation of the DPRK Red Cross Society would show all sincerity and make every possible effort to bring to a satisfactory fulfilment the remaining tasks assigned to the preliminary talks, that is, the question of the composition of the delegations to the full-dress talks, other procedural matters of the full-dress talks and the question of the date of the full-dress talks, and to see an early opening of the full-dress talks.

At the meeting it was agreed to decide on the date of the 21st meeting of the preliminary talks through the permanent telephone liaison offices in Panmunjom.

After the meeting the delegates of the north and south shared the joy over the agreement reached on the agenda of the full-dress talks, taking a rest together.

At the 20th sitting of the preliminary talks between the north and south Korean Red Cross organizations the delegates of both sides exchange the texts of agreement worked out respectively, as they have agreed on the agenda of the full-dress talks

The Whole Nation Will Unite and Reunify the Country Peacefully, Rejecting U.S. Imperialist Interference in Domestic Affairs

Heads of Political Parties and Public Organizations Issue Statements in Support of the Talk of the Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG with Correspondents of U.S. Newspaper the "New York Times"

The heads of political parties and public organizations in our country issued statements expressing their support and approval for the contents of the talk of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the Korean people, with the correspondents of the U.S. newspaper the New York Times, a talk which he had on May 26 when he received them who were on a visit to our country.

Kang Ryang Uk, Chairman of the Central Committee of the North Korean Democratic Party, said in his statement that in the recent talk, the Leader gave an overall elucidation of the basic line and ways for the solution of the Korean question.

He quoted the words of the great Leader Premier Kim Il Sung that **"If the United States wants to improve its relations with our country, it must desist from interfering in our internal affairs so that the Koreans can reunify their country by themselves, must withdraw the U.S. troops disguised as the 'UN Forces' and must dissolve the 'United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea.'"** Then he said:

If the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops withdraw from south Korea and there is no interference of outside forces, we can achieve national unity and reunify the country by ourselves, Koreans.

In his recent talk, the respected and beloved Leader Premier Kim Il Sung again made it clear that the reunification of our fatherland must be achieved peacefully with the united strength of the whole nation on the principle of national self-determination free from interference of any outside forces.

In order to reunify the country in a peaceful way by the Koreans themselves, mutual distrust and misunderstanding should be removed and national unity be achieved above all through close contacts between the north and the south.

Pak Shin Dok, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chondoist Chongu Party, stated that in his talk with the American reporters the respected and beloved Leader Premier Kim Il Sung laid down a most correct line of national reunification reflecting the specific conditions of our country and the unanimous will of the entire Korean people and provided a programmatic guiding compass brightly illumining the road ahead of our people.

He quoted the words of the respected and beloved Leader that **"When the U.S. troops pull out of south Korea and all the people of north and south Korea unite, we can reunify Korea soon and frustrate the Japanese militarists' manoeuvres to invade Korea again. The Korean people are capable of achieving national unity by their own efforts"** and said that if the U.S. imperialists give up their interference in the domestic affairs of our country, withdraw their aggressor army and do not instigate the Japanese militarists to invade south Korea, the Korean people can achieve national unity by their own efforts and reunify the fatherland by peaceful means.

He continued:

It is true that there are distrust and misunderstanding between north and south Korea in many points because now there exist the difference of social systems and difference of ideals and religious beliefs and there has been no mutual dialogue and understanding between the two parts for a long time.

But, if they have contacts and dialogue between them on the principle of mutual trust and respect, the Koreans will be able to gradually remove distrust and misunderstanding, transcending the difference of social systems between the north and the south, find out common denominators and, on this basis, achieve national unity.

Pointing out that the difference of social systems and religious beliefs should never be an obstacle in promoting national unity and reunifying the fatherland, he contended that north-south political consultative conference should be held at the earliest possible date to jointly explore ways and means for the reunification of the fatherland.

Li Guk Ro, Chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, cited the teaching of the respected and beloved Leader: **"The Korean question must be solved by the Koreans themselves on the principle of national self-determination without any foreign interference. Only then can the reunification of our country be achieved peacefully"** and said that the line of the country's reunification clarified by the Leader is the most just one embodying his great *Juche* idea in the question of national reunification.

If the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops are withdrawn from south Korea and the obstructing manoeuvres of outside forces ended, our people can achieve the peaceful reunification of the country with the united might of the nation, he pointed out, and went on:

As the respected and beloved Leader Premier Kim Il Sung emphasized again recently, the question of the country's reunification should be solved by the united strength of the whole nation, not by force of arms but in a peaceful way.

It is unnecessary for both sides to fight each other by recourse to arms unless one side imposes its social system on the other and there is no need to go to the trouble of making one nation fight among themselves unless their political views are damped.

Noting that we keep the door open so that the south Korean people may come to the northern half of the Republic at any time, but the south Korean rulers keep the door closed, Chairman Li Guk Ro earnestly called upon all the political parties, public organizations and individual personages in south Korea to actively respond to our proposal on north-south political negotiations in order to realize the line of national reunification reaffirmed by the respected and beloved Leader Premier Kim Il Sung of late.

Ryom Tae Jun, Chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, made the following remarks:

If the question of Korea's reunification is to be solved independently, without interference of outside forces, and the relations between our country and the United States be improved in the interests of the people, the U.S. government must, first of all, give up its hostile policy towards our country and the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops must pull out of south Korea. There is no reason whatsoever why the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops occupying south Korea under the abused signboard of "UN forces" should remain there any longer. If the U.S. imperialist aggressors want to pull down the barriers dividing countries just as they themselves say, they should begin it with Korea.

Kim I Hun, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea, denounced the U.S. imperialists who have been persisting in their malicious manoeuvres of aggression against Korea and have brought even the Japanese militarists, the sworn enemy of the Korean people, into south Korea to use them as their agent in their Korean aggression raving "Japan should bear responsibility for the security of the Korean Peninsula" and are instigating them to meddle in the domestic affairs of our country. Then he strongly held that the U.S. imperialists must desist from such acts at once.

The speakers unanimously stressed that our nation who, united firmly around the great Leader Premier Kim Il Sung, are waging a vigorous struggle, upholding the line of national reunification indicated by him, will drive the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops out of south Korea, frustrate the Japanese militarists' manoeuvres of reaggression and reunify the divided country without fail.

(Continued from Page 3)

north and south may still exist as they are. This is a new exposition of the possibility and ways for achieving the reunification of the country, leaving the different systems within the nation. It is a most realistic way of national salvation based on a scientific analysis of the specific historical conditions created in our country and the objective course of social development. This also reflects the ardent desire of the entire people of north and south Korea to achieve the peaceful reunification of the fatherland at an early date. This has opened a broad highway for accelerating the accomplishment of the cause of national reunification by bringing all the people destrous of reunification to turn out in the sacred struggle for it.

As Comrade Kim Il Sung said, in order to remove the tension between the north and south and realize north-south contacts and negotiations, we keep the door open so the south Koreans can enter the northern half of the Republic at any time.

The south Korean rulers, however, are very much afraid of opening the door and are imploring the occupation of south Korea by U.S. imperialism so as to maintain the barrier between the north and south. On the other hand, they, trying to bring even the aggressive forces of Japanese militarism into south Korea, declared "state of emergency" and have been intensifying their fascist repression of the south Korean people aspiring after the country's reunification and have been raising frantic war clamours.

The entire people of north and south Korea must achieve national conciliation transcending the differences in ideal, system and belief and must pull down by concerted efforts the artificial barrier dividing the country into two parts and must attain the peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

When the country is reunified, our nation will be able to make it rich and strong in a short time, relying on its rich human and natural resources and a huge army of technicians, and live as decent a life as others do.

Our people will fight on more vigorously to put into practice the policy of the country's independent peaceful reunification clarified by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Our Policies and Proposals for National Reunification (5)

Also in the period following the ceasefire in Korea, the Government of the DPRK put forward a number of fair and square proposals to preserve durable peace in Korea and achieve peaceful reunification of the country and has all along made every sincere effort for their realization.

April 27, 1954

In his speech at the Geneva Conference held for peaceful settlement of the Korean question the DPRK Foreign Minister made suggestions that with a view to recovering the national unity of Korea and founding a unified democratic independent state 1) the general election to a national assembly be held on the basis of free expression of will by all inhabitants in Korea to establish a unified government of Korea, 2) an All-Korea Committee be organized with the representatives of north and south Korea to prepare for and hold the free general election to a national assembly of Korea and take exigent measures for economic and cultural access between north and south Korea, 3) the drafting of a general election law which ensures the genuine democratic character of the elections free from any outside interference be classified as one of the immediate tasks of the All-Korea Committee, 4) immediate measures be taken to establish and develop the relations between the north and the south for economic and cultural interchanges in the domains of trade, financial accounting, transport, free travel and correspondence of inhabitants, culture and science, and for exchanges in other fields and 5) all the foreign armed forces be withdrawn from the territory of Korea within six months.

In his speech on June 15, 1954 at the Geneva Conference the DPRK Foreign Minister again set forth a series of proposals 1) that the numerical strength of the armed forces of the DPRK and south Korea be reduced within one year and that the number of the remainders do not exceed 100,000 each and 2) that a committee composed of the representatives of both sides be set up to conclude an agreement on gradually putting an end to hostility and restoring the armed forces of both sides to a peace footing and so on.

October 30, 1954

Having heard and discussed the Foreign Minister's report on the work of the DPRK government delegation at the Geneva Conference for peaceful settlement of the Korean question, the Eighth Session of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly adopted and sent an appeal to the south Korean "national assembly," various political parties, social organizations, personages of all walks of life and the entire south Korean people for the purpose of accelerating the country's peaceful reunification: 1) With a view to discussing the question of the peaceful reunification of the country a joint conference of the representatives of various political parties and social organizations and personages of all walks of life in north and south Korea or a joint session of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly and the "national assembly" of south Korea be convened in Pyongyang or Seoul, 2) a meeting of the representatives of north and south Korea be held at Panmunjom or Kaesong in February 1955 in order to discuss the question of convening the above-mentioned conference and questions of starting the economic and cultural interchange, trade, and correspondence between north and south Korea, 3) with a view to working out measures for the peaceful reunification of the country, various political parties and social organizations, and patriotic personages from all walks of life in north and south Korea should effect liaison, visit and come into contact with each other, and the government authorities of north and south Korea should guarantee freedom of their activities throughout the whole territory of Korea.

December 1, 1954

With regard to opening the communication and mail services between north and south Korea at the earliest date the DPRK Minister of Communications sent a letter to the south Korean "minister of communications," proposing that 1) talks of the representatives of the communication services of north and south Korea be held at Panmunjom or Kaesong in February 1955 to discuss the matter of opening the regular communication and mail services between north and south Korea and the relevant matters, 2) with a view to making the smooth preparations for the measures suggested in the above-mentioned paragraph 1 both sides appoint two representatives each, who will have preliminary talks at Panmunjom at 10 a.m., December 17, 1954, and that the answer to this proposals be given by a letter, radio or other means available.

Innovations in Production of Different Kinds of Machines and Equipment

The working people in all parts of our country are now bringing about a great revolutionary upsurge in their strivings to hit a new combat target which they themselves set, a target to carry out this year's plan ahead of schedule, that is, before October 10, the anniversary of the founding of the Party, and to top by the year-end the production level set for the end of 1973 under the Six-Year Plan.

Assembling of large-sized transformers at the transformer workshop of the Chollima Taean Electrical Machinery Plant

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"The output of machine tools should be boosted rapidly and, especially, special machine tools, automatic and semi-automatic machine tools, large-size machine tools and efficient single-purpose machine tools should be produced in quantities."

Bearing the teaching of the Leader deep in their hearts, our machine workers are effecting new innovations in turning out machine tools, and making great successes in increasing their variety and quality.

The workers of the Chollima Huichon Machine-tool Plant are maintaining a high level of normalization in the production of machine tools, expanding the variety of special machine tools and improving their quality through continued collective innovations in the same spirit as they displayed in producing 10,000 machine tools.

The workers engaged in the production of materials for machine tools are introducing various kinds of advanced technical innovation proposals into production. For instance, they have adopted the metal mold casting method for large-size objects and the loam mold casting method for medium-size ones. As a result, the efficiency in the production of cast goods has risen 2-3 times.

The workers in charge of the processing job are fulfilling their daily assignments 2 times in processing large-size objects by actively applying new jigs and advanced working methods.

And in the plant successful preparations are under way to turn out plenty of large-size machine tools.

Meanwhile, the workers of Chollima Kusong Machine-tool Plant, who are determined to manufacture another 10,000 machine tools in one year's time, are registering innovatory successes in production to carry out their resolution.

Raising high the new torch of technical innovation kindled by the Leader, the workers and technicians of this plant are making mass innovations. Notably, the assembling workers have introduced efficient gadgets, which enabled them to assemble machine tools at a speed twice than before, while improving their quality.

The workers of the Chollima Ryongsong Machine Plant are creditably carrying out their resolve to quadruple the production of equipment for other factories as compared with the results of last year. They put into practice the standardization and specification in designing, applied the specialization of production and introduced a general processing line. By unfolding such an energetic mass movement for technical innovation, they chalked up signal successes in the manufacture of installations for other factories. The output of these installations in May was 4 times greater than the average monthly figure of last year.

Innovations are being made also by the workers engaged in the production of lorries and tractors. They are redoubling their efforts out of a burning desire to carry out at an early date the Leader's instruction that the number of tractors per 100 *chongbo* of arable land should be increased to 3-4 and that of lorry to 1 in two or three years ahead.

The workers of the Sungri Combined Automobile Plant are fulfilling the plan for the manufacture of trucks "Sungri-61" and "Chaju" 1.4 times by applying to production scores of technical innovation proposals including those of the use of centrifugal casting apparatus, the introduction of automation line in processing major accessories, the increase of the proportion of stamping and so on.

The workers of the Kiyang Tractor Factory are honouring their daily quotas 1.5-4 times in the processing of heavy objects such as engine body, gear box and chassis by adopting advanced work methods, making an effective use of the conveyer system already introduced. The workers in charge of assembling in the factory have increased the assembling speed 1.5 times as against the average figure of last year by introducing a number of new devices.

Besides, the Chollima Rakwon Machine Plant, the August 8 Machine Plant and many other machine plants are gaining remarkable successes in the production of new-type excavators and facilities for metallurgical, chemical and cement industries, and the workers of electric machine factories including the Chollima Taean Electrical Machinery Plant and the October 5 Electric Machine Factory are topping their daily plans 1.3 times in production of electro-motors, transformers, generators, automation elements and measuring instruments.

Thus, the workers in the domain of the machine industry are carrying out with flying colours their combat task to fulfil the annual plan before October 10 and outstrip by the end of the current year the production level set for the end of 1973.

Li Chan Sun

The History Should Not Be Repeated

On June 9, 1894, the Japanese militarists launched an armed attack against Korea. On the occasion of the 78th anniversary of this incident, "Rodong Sinmun" carried a lengthy article headlined "The History Should Not Be Repeated." Given below is a summary of the article.—Ed.

* * *

Seventy-eight years have passed since the Japanese militarists dispatched their aggressive armed forces to Korea on a large scale under the excuse of "protecting" their "residents," taking advantage of the outbreak of the armed uprising of the Korean peasants. This armed attack of theirs against our country was one of the most sanguinary, brigandish and barbarous crimes they had ever committed against the Korean people.

In the past the Japanese militarists perpetrated innumerable crimes against the Korean and other Asian peoples, wallowed in aggression and war and ruined themselves in the war in the end.

But today the Japanese militarists revived by the U.S. imperialists have embarked on resuming overseas aggression in a foolish attempt to realize their old dream of a "Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere."

Having already dipped their crooked hands of reaggression deeper into south Korea, the Japanese militarists are pursuing a hostile policy towards the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and penetrating into many parts of Asia and the rest of the world.

Such never-to-be-pardoned crimes committed by the Japanese militarists against the Korean and other Asian peoples before are now going to be repeated under different historical conditions.

1. Japanese Militarism Is Truculent Aggressor against Korean People

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The Japanese militarists are the sworn enemy of our nation who forced colonial slavery upon us Korean people, destroying and plundering everything beautiful in our country for nearly half a century." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. IV, Eng. ed., p. 406.)

The Japanese militarists invaded our country and imposed immeasurable calamities upon our people from the outset of their appearance.

The brigandish armed attack of the Japanese militarists started on June 9, 1894 was an event which marked a turning-point in their aggression on Korea.

In 1894 the Korean peasants rose in an armed uprising under the slogans opposing aggression and feudalism. They shouted: "Let's expel and annihilate the Japs and Westerners!" and "Let's wipe out tyrannical peers to the last one!" Their uprising swept across the vast southern areas of Korea. At such a moment the Japanese militarists who had been steeped in their vicious scheme to invade Korea since mid-19th century, availed themselves of it and launched an armed invasion, exclaiming that "expansionist Japan" got a "good chance for expansion."

On the preposterous plea of protecting the Japanese "residents and legation," carrying out the "transformation of domestic administration" for the "consolidation of Korea's independence" and preserving "peace in the Orient," the Japanese imperialist aggressors sent large units of their aggression troops to Korea. In so doing, they even used the subterfuge of putting down the peasants' uprising for the sake of the Korean feudal rulers. At last, they attacked the rioters by force of arms, engulfing the whole land in a pool of blood and perpetrating all kinds of aggressive atrocities.

With this armed intervention they opened a new phase in their sanguinary aggression on Korea and, further, triggered the Sino-Japanese war (China was then under the Ching dynasty) in an effort to push their rivals out of Korea. As a result of the war, the Japanese militarists edged out of Korea the forces of feudal China, their biggest opponent, and firmly established their domination over Korea. Since then they kept stationing their troops in Korea and in 1904 ignited their premeditated war against Tsarist Russia and beat her off and brought Korea under their exclusive control. On November 17, 1905 the Japanese imperialists forced the Korean feudal rulers to sign the "Ulsa protectorate treaty."

Through the conclusion of this treaty, they usurped all the rights of Korea in the spheres of politics, economy, military affairs, culture and diplomacy and put the feudal government of Korea under their thumb, thereby enforcing a ferocious rule by resident general and suppressing the Korean people's patriotic struggle in cold blood. They completely trampled upon the political right of the Korean people, disbanded the Korean army, plundered Korea of her land and other resources to an unlimited extent, retarded the development of national capital in Korea and deprived the Korean people of their right to national education.

This meant the virtual occupation of Korea by the Japanese imperialists as their colony, and it was "legally" confirmed by the "annexation treaty" in 1910.

In their Korean aggression the Japanese militarists teamed up with U.S. imperialism politically and militarily and got active support from it.

The U.S. imperialists, supporting and manipulating the Japanese militarists in their invasion of Korea, rendered active, military and financial assistance to them.

The history of such a bloodthirsty invasion committed by the Japanese militarists against Korea in collusion with the U.S. imperialists does not remain a mere record of the past. Today the Japanese militarists, revived under the wings of U.S. imperialism, are hurrying with their overseas invasion in real earnest. In this they combine the experiences of their predecessors with neo-colonialist tactics.

The situation created in our country today due to the Japanese militarists' reinvasion scheme reminds us of the time when they launched a full-scale armed invasion against the Korean people towards the close of the 19th century.

The "ROK-Japan treaty" in 1965 marked a turning-point in the Japanese militarists' manoeuvrings to stage a comeback to Korea.

This "treaty" concluded between the Japanese militarist bigwigs and the south Korean reactionary rulers under the wirepulling of the U.S. imperialists is a treaty of aggression and treachery, which "legalized" the reinvasion of south Korea by the Japanese militarist forces and led the Japanese militarists and the south Korean reactionary rulers to enter into military collaborations.

Following the conclusion of the treaty, the Japanese militarists made haste with their economic penetration into south Korea, to begin with, as they did in the past.

Sending their commodities, capital and technicians to south Korea in an endless flow, they have brought its economy under a tighter control.

The Japanese monopoly capitalists who built up their solid economic footholds in south Korea through the so-called "aid," "loans" and "technical cooperation" have now entered the stage of large-scale, direct investment of private capital.

The amount of the state and private capital of Japan, which penetrated into south Korea has reached the neighbourhood of 1,000 million dollars. The proportion of the state and private capital in the domain of fertilizer production accounts for more than 90 per cent of the total. The state and private capital of Japan has struck deep root in the key industrial branches such as chemical, building materials, fibre, iron ore, metal and shipbuilding industries, and seized a firm hold of their major arteries.

The Japanese monopoly capital has enhanced rapidly its position in the fields of commodity circulation, foreign trade and finance, too.

While speeding up economic infiltration, the Japanese militarists have become undisguised in their penetration into the realms of ideology and culture.

They operate the large-scale "information centre," a stronghold for their ideological and cultural infiltration in south Korea, ship into south Korea millions of copies of Japanese books annually, and disseminate hosts of Japanese films there. They set up hundreds of Japanese language courses. Besides, they send nearly 100,000 Japanese to south Korea for "visit" every year. In short, the Japanese militarists are employing every conceivable means and method in stepping up their ideological and cultural penetration into south Korea.

The final aim of the imperialists in their economic and cultural penetration is to commit political and military aggression. It has been fully borne out by the history of all their aggressive activities.

Through the conclusion of the criminal "ROK-Japan treaty" and extensive penetration into the economic and cultural domains of south Korea, the Japanese militarists established the huge "Japanese embassy" in Seoul and their "consulates" in localities and formed quite a number of "governmental" and "civilian" agencies and bodies to use them as a lever for aggression. They are stage-managing the south Korean reactionaries with "loans" and political fund as a bait.

The Japanese militarists are now going over to the stage of open military invasion of south Korea.

They came into military compact with the south Korean puppets in accordance with the "ROK-Japan treaty" and within the framework of the U.S.-Japan-"ROK" military alliance; they have already set up multilateral systems of joint military operations between the "self-defence forces," their aggressive armed forces, and the south Korean puppet army—the system of early air-raid warning, the system of military information exchange, the system of military communications and so forth. Thus, they are delivering to the south Korean puppet army even planes, tanks, war vessels, military vehicles, machineguns and various other heavy weapons and combat materiel.

As the current developments show, the Japanese militarists are acting haughtily regarding south Korea as if it is under their military control, prattling that "the U.S. army cutback makes Japan heavily responsible for south Korea" and that Japan "cannot but study the ways and means of defending south Korea by herself" and they have gone the length of seeking to completely hold the prerogative of supreme command over the south Korean puppet army. This ulterior motive of the Japanese militarists is clear to all from the fact that they are plotting to double the number of their "defence officers" in south Korea and permanently station the members of the skelton unit of the "self-defence forces" under the name of "service exchange."

All these prove that the Japanese militarists have already built solid foothold of aggression in south Korea over all its political, economic, cultural and military fields and that south Korea has been reduced to a common colony of the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists in a real sense of the word.

Now the Japanese militarists, while expediting their aggression on south Korea, are obstinately pursuing a hostile policy towards the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The Sato group have actively partaken in the plot of U.S. imperialism and its stooges for a new aggressive war against the DPRK. They have already worked out operational plans for aggression against our country and other Asian socialist countries and declared the DPRK a zone of their operation. They even rave about the need of a "forestalling attack" on our country.

They have amassed the "self-defence forces" in the areas favourable for their attack on Korea and built military bases. Further, they are repeatedly conducting war exercises of the "self-defence forces" on the assumption of a Korean war, such as the "training for familiarity with the topographical conditions of Korea," "landing operation," and staging joint military exercises one after another with the U.S. imperialist aggressor army and the south Korean puppet army in the territorial waters of Korea.

Nor is this all. They are also making operational preparations to transport their huge aggressive armed forces and quantities of military equipment to the Korean front in a short time.

Everybody can see clearly what is behind all these sinister rackets.

It is an insatiable ambition of the Japanese militarists to restore their old position of colonial ruler over the whole Korea and resume their expansion to the Asian continent with Korea as a springboard.

Japanese prime minister Sato, who says like the burden of a song that south Korea is "the frontline for Japan's defence" and the "life-line" of Japan, palavered more than once this year that "we have to set up a "system for putting out" a fire "in case it breaks out in our neighbour."

All these facts bespeak that the aggressive moves of the Japanese militarists against Korea have now reached an extremely dangerous stage.

2. Japanese Militarism—Source of Aggression and War in Asia

The Japanese militarists' manoeuvres for renewed aggression against the Korean and other Asian peoples are an inevitable outcome of the postwar expansion of monopoly capital in Japan.

Comrade Kim Il Sung pointed out:

"It is an immutable law of imperialism that when monopoly capital inflates at home, it takes the course of foreign aggression. Japanese monopoly capital has already swelled to the fullest extent and re-established its supremacy. The Japanese militarist policy of rearmament and overseas expansion is carried out precisely on the basis of the revival of Japanese monopoly capital and the establishment of its ruling system." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. V, Korean ed., p. 499.)

The Japanese monopolies fattened very quickly by raking up a colossal sum of blood-stained dollars as a "merchant of death" in the U.S. imperialist aggressive wars in Korea and Viet Nam and harshly exploiting the toiling people in their own country.

When monopoly capital swells greatly at home, it inevitably embarks on overseas expansion, which calls for the constant backing of huge military force.

Today the reactionary ruling circles of Japan employ neo-colonialist tactics in their overseas expansion as the people are bitterly indignant at the crimes committed by the Japanese militarists in the past and highly vigilant at their moves for renewal of aggression. And, craftily enough, they camouflage their expansion policy with the mask of "peace" and "aid," disguising themselves as a "friend of people."

With such a camouflage, however, they can never cover up their ferocious nature as militarists.

The Japanese militarists openly stick to the policy of "strength," blabbing that Japan must have the "military force commensurate with her national strength," and they are spurring on the expansion of armaments to invade other countries not only politically and culturally but also militarily.

Through the fulfilment of a series of armaments expansion plans, the Japanese militarists have built up the armed forces of aggression with the "self-defence forces" as the core, which possess "the fire power and manoeuvrability greater than the imperial army possessed at the time when it had the biggest strength of its own." Now they are leaving no stone unturned to further expand and reinforce their armed forces, relying on nuclear weapon and up-to-date military techniques under the cloak of "independent national defence" and "a high degree of defence power consolidation" so as to secure "command of the sea" and "command of the air" in Asia and unleash a "local war" and a "total war" at any time and at any place. The "fourth defence buildup plan" they are now pushing ahead in every crafty manner under this or that name is an armaments expansion plan for the purpose.

In this way the Japanese militarists are attempting to commit reaggression against the Asian people and force a sanguinary war on them.

On the other hand, they are accelerating their military preparations for imperialist expansion, and at the same time, are promoting the fascistization of the internal system to back up these preparations. They have enacted all sorts of fascist evil laws and have been fanning up the militarist and revanchist ideas.

Japanese militarism which was most aggressive, rapacious and bellicose historically has grown as a very dangerous force for aggression, betraying its more truculent nature in the course of its revival following its defeat.

The Japanese militarists' scheme for reinvasion of Korea and Asia emanate from the aggressive demand of Japanese monopoly capital. At the same time, it is a product of the Asian strategy of U.S. imperialism and the reactionary alignment of U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism.

Today the U.S. imperialists are clinging to a new aggressive strategy to realize their aggressive designs on Asia without difficulty mainly by means of "making Asians fight Asians," with the mobilization of the Japanese militarists and other satellites and puppets in Asia under the signboard of "new Asia policy" according to the aggressive "Nixon doctrine."

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The U.S. imperialists attach special importance to Japanese militarism in realizing the 'Nixon doctrine' in Asia." ("On Immediate Political and Economic Policies of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Some International Problems," Eng. ed., p. 33.)

The keynote of the U.S. imperialists' "new Asia policy" is to drive Japanese militarism into an aggressive war against the Asian revolutionary forces to attain their aggressive end in Asia.

The shrewd Japanese militarists seek to invade Asia and recover their old colonial sphere of influence in return for their faithful service to U.S. imperialism as a "shock force," taking advantage of its "new Asia policy."

The U.S.-Japan "joint statement" in 1969 revealed the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries' tie-up for aggression and the Japanese militarists' sinister designs for full-scale Asian reinvasion. Their "joint statement" in San Clemente in 1972 reaffirmed the above-mentioned aggressive line. In these "joint statements" the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists wantonly defined the military "duty" of the latter to south Korea, Taiwan and Indochina, alleging that Japan's "security" is linked with the "security" in these areas.

This means that Japanese militarism has appeared in real earnest as a military "shock force" for the U.S. imperialists' aggression on Asia.

The shameless Japanese militarists have entered into an alliance with the U.S. imperialists, the ringleader of modern imperialism, on the basis of the master-servant relations and faithfully serve them in carrying out their aggressive plan. This redoubles Japanese militarism's aggressiveness and craftiness. It is committing new Asian aggression to fill the double demands of its own expansionism and the U.S. imperialists' Asian strategy.

The Japanese militarists make Korea the first target of their militarist invasion because of her natural-geographical conditions advantageous for realizing their designs for overseas expansion.

They attach great importance especially to the strategic position of Korea as a gateway to the continent.

Another important thing they calculate in making our country the first target of their overseas expansion is to turn to good account the current situation created in south Korea for attaining their aggressive end.

Regarding south Korea as a proving-ground for the "Nixon doctrine," the U.S. imperialists are trying to tide over the crisis of their colonial rule over south Korea and fulfil their wild ambition for invasion of the whole of Korea, by giving large quantities of military equipment to the south Korean authorities and making the Koreans fight Koreans and by mobilizing the revived Japanese militarist forces in attacking the Korean people. What is more, in accordance with their "new Asia policy" the U.S. imperialists scheme to divide the aggressive role they have so far played in south Korea between themselves and the Japanese militarists.

Having placed their militarist reaggression on Korea on the order of the day, the Japanese militarists dream of achieving at a stroke their aim of reinvading Korea by trading on the U.S. imperialists' aggressive scheme as mentioned above, that is, by joining actively them in the preparations for a new aggressive war in Korea and serving them in putting the "Nixon doctrine" into effect.

For attaining this aggressive end the Japanese militarists try to make the maximum use of the actual condition where south Korea is under the U.S. imperialist occupation. Precisely with such an aim in view they advocate the need for the dispatch of their aggressive troops to Korea, clamour for establishing a "united states of Japan" and "protecting the Japanese "rights and interests" by force of arms and advocate the "community of security" in south Korea and Japan on the one hand and, on the other, try the hardest to "justify" their possible armed invasion of Korea by the UN Charter and the constitution of Japan.

As facts tell us, the Japanese militarists are so feverish in their scheme to invade our country that an extremely dangerous situation has now been created in which they, instigated by the U.S. imperialists and guided by the south Korean reactionaries, may attack us at any time rattling the blood-stained sabre under the preposterous plea just as their predecessors did 78 years ago.

They are now dashing forward along this dangerous road like mad.

The Japanese militarists burning with a fathomless ambition for aggression are daily intensifying their manoeuvres to reinvade not only our country but the vast areas of Asia and other parts of the world.

They are involving themselves deeper in the U.S. imperialists' war of aggression on Indochina including Viet Nam, and continue with the hostile, aggressive acts against the People's Republic of China.

They are stretching out the black hands of aggression to Africa and Latin America as well as to Asia and seeking the objects of their plunder and domination in other parts of the world.

The Japanese militarists have appeared as an aggressor more cunning and rapacious than before.

They now attempt to repeat the crime-woven history of the aggression in a more nefarious way than ever.

They advocate "peace," "cooperation" and "common prosperity." Their "peace" means a brigandish war and armed intervention; their "cooperation" and "common prosperity" signify the invasion and colonial enslavement of other countries.

Japanese militarism, like U.S. imperialism, was and is the enemy of the Korean and other Asian peoples and the foe of all the progressive and peace-loving peoples.

3. Japanese Militarism Should Not Be Allowed to Repeat History of Aggression

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Watching for a chance to get another 'bonanza,' the Japanese militarists are now trying to sneak into south Korea in collusion with the U.S. imperialists, and to realize their old dream of the 'Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.' But this is a preposterous daydream.

"Korea today is not the Korea of yesterday, and today's Asia is not the Asia of yesterday. If the Japanese militarists again take the road of aggression against Korea and Asia, oblivious of the lessons of history, they will perish in their own flames." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. IV, Eng ed., p. 419.)

The days have gone never to return when the imperialists could act at will and freely invade and dominate other countries.

The Korean people today are not the Korean people at the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century when the Japanese militarists could behave arbitrarily, and the Asian people today are not the Asian people of yesterday.

Our people have the brilliant revolutionary tradition of having won victories in the glorious anti-Japanese struggle and anti-U.S. struggle. They have an indestructible might strong enough to knock down any aggressors and reliably defend their socialist fatherland.

Today our people have the Workers' Party of Korea, the militant and revolutionary Party founded in person by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. Moreover, we have the inexhaustible strength of our people rallied close around the Leader, a powerful independent national economy, an invincible revolutionary army and a fortified territory and our people are all under arms.

The People's Republic of China fighting on the one common front against U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism, has grown to be a mighty socialist country and a formidable anti-imperialist revolutionary force in Asia. The peoples of Indochina including Viet Nam are fighting resolutely against U.S. imperialism and for national salvation.

Nor is that all. The vigorous liberation struggle of the peoples for freedom and independence is now afoot in all parts of Asia to which the imperialists have stretched out the claws of aggression.

There is no doubt that the ever-mounting struggle of the Asian people against imperialism and for national liberation will culminate in wiping out all the imperialists and colonialists in Asia to the last man.

In Japan a rapidly growing number of people come out in struggle. The ever-rising struggle of the Japanese people against U.S. imperialism and militarism is a just struggle for complete independence, democracy, peace and neutrality of Japan; it is a struggle for safeguarding peace in Asia and the world. This struggle deals heavy blows to the aggressive policies of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries, contributing greatly to the cause of peace in Asia and the world.

The ever more pronounced conspiracy and collaboration of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries and their intensified aggressive manoeuvres show not their mightiness but the vulnerability of moribund imperialism.

The wilder the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists run going against the will of the people and the trend of the time, the more difficult their position will become.

Japan seabound on all sides relies on other countries for almost all raw materials for her industry.

It is quite clear from her geographical location and her natural and economic conditions that the Japanese militarists' war for overseas invasion is a very risky gamble for them.

The Japanese aggressors pin a great hope on their compact with U.S. imperialism, but their master himself is now on the decline. He finds himself in a serious crisis particularly under the staggering blows of the revolutionary Asian people.

In such situation the Japanese militarists attempt to realize their wild ambition of Asian reinvasion by teaming up with the U.S. imperialists and taking advantage of the latter's Asian strategy. Such attempt is in fact as foolhardy an act as scheming to cross a sea by a sinking boat. Militarization, overseas invasion and war will only bring ruin upon Japan. This the history of the past proves and the reality of today shows.

The balance of forces in the world has radically changed and the socialist force and other anti-imperialist peace-loving forces have grown incomparably stronger than ever in Asia and the rest of the world. This, however, does not mean that the Japanese militarists, hand in glove with the U.S. imperialists, will not commit again such criminal acts as they did in Asia.

History testifies to the fact that Asia and the world can never be peaceful without fighting the growing militarist aggressive forces of Japan.

Unless the aggressive schemes the Japanese militarists are carrying on under the manipulation of the U.S. imperialists are checked in good time, Asia will suffer from the horrors of a new war, the independence and security of many countries be trampled underfoot and many peoples be reduced to slaves by fascism.

The Korean people will never be deprived of their country by the Japanese militarists and become their slaves and will never repeat the shameful history of a ruined nation in the late 19th century and the early 20th century.

The Korean people will heighten vigilance against the Japanese militarists' moves for aggression and fight vigorously to check and frustrate them.

To oppose the Japanese militarists' manoeuvres for resumption of aggression at present is a common task of all the Asian people who once suffered severe calamities owing to the barbaric aggression by Japanese militarism.

Today when the Japanese militarists obsessed by a wild ambition of reinvasion are acting more overbearingly and high-handedly with the backing of U.S. imperialism, all the revolutionary people in Asia must resolutely counter them with united force and thoroughly crush them through a powerful joint struggle.

Our people will as ever cement the militant solidarity with the peoples of the revolutionary countries and fighting countries of Asia and strengthen the anti-imperialist common front with them still further in the struggle against the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists.

The Korean people who have inherited the brilliant revolutionary traditions of the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle established by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung will never allow the repetition of the history of accursed Japanese militarist aggression against our country.

The Korean and other Asian peoples will decisively repel the aggression by the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists, their enemies, and will certainly build a new, independent and prosperous Asia.

EDITORIAL

U.S. Imperialist Aggressors, Pull Out of South Korea Immediately and Completely!

The "month of the anti-U.S. joint struggle for the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressor army from south Korea" begins to be observed in many countries of the world on June 25 this year, the 22nd anniversary of the provocation of the aggressive war in Korea by the U.S. imperialists.

Marking the month the Korean people, with a burning hatred for U.S. imperialism, the inveterate enemy, confirm their determination to fight on for driving its aggressor army out of south Korea and attaining the independent, peaceful reunification of the country without fail.

The U.S. imperialists started their aggression on Korea over a hundred years ago. After World War II they illegally occupied south Korea and turned it into their colony and military base, and launched all of a sudden an armed invasion against the northern half of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on June 25, 1950.

With a view to realizing their brigandish designs to occupy the whole of Korea and invade the Asian continent the U.S. imperialists threw into the Korean front the huge armed forces more than two million strong—the main forces of their three services and the troops of their 15 satellite countries and the south Korean puppet troops—plus large quantities of up-to-date combat equipment, and employed the most barbarous methods and means of warfare ever in the history of war.

With no amount of military offensive, threat and barbarity, however, could the enemies ever subdue our people who had risen up in a just war of resistance, rallied closely around the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, and they eventually sustained an irretrievable defeat, military and political.

The Korean people and People's Army under the wise guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution and genius in military strategy, fought braving sacrifice, united as one in body and spirit. They thereby won a great victory in the fierce three-year-long war against the allied forces of the world reactionaries headed by U.S. imperialism and upheld the country's freedom and independence with credit.

The historic victory of our people was a shining victory of the great *Juche*-based military thought of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, and a valuable fruition of his wise guidance.

The historic victory in the Fatherland Liberation War showed patently that no force on earth can ever conquer a people who have taken their destiny firmly into their hands and risen in the struggle for the freedom, independence and progress of the country under the guidance of a great Leader.

By winning victory in the war our people humbled in the dust the pride of the U.S. imperialists who had boasted of their being the "strongest" in the world and put them on the downgrade, firmly defended the eastern outpost of socialism and contributed greatly to safeguarding world peace and security.

After the war, the DPRK Government under the wise guidance of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung accelerated the revolution and construction in the northern half and, at the same time, consistently followed its fair line of reunifying the country independently in a peaceful way on democratic principles ' from the interference of any outside forces and exerted every sincere effort to put it into practice.

The U.S. imperialists, however, have categorically rejected the reasonable proposals of the DPRK Government for national reunification. They have occupied south Korea until today, nearly 20 years after the conclusion of the Armistice Agreement, imposing untold miseries on the south Korean people and madly preparing for a new war.

In his recent talk with the correspondents of the U.S. newspaper the **New York Times** Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, said:

"The U.S. authorities have persisted in their aggressive acts against our country in violation of the Armistice Agreement. Even since the 'Pueblo' incident, the United States has been continuing with aerial reconnaissance of this country. This virtually places our country in a perpetual state of war."

The U.S. imperialists have now become more cunning and vicious than before in following their policy of aggression and in preparing for a new war under the signboard of the so-called "Nixon doctrine."

They have brought into south Korea the latest type of planes, warships and other vessels and weapons of mass destruction in large quantities behind the smokescreen of the "cutback of U.S. troops" occupying south Korea, so as to increase the combat strength of their aggressor troops markedly. Meanwhile, they have augmented their military "aid" to the south Korean puppets to a larger extent, and are increasing the numerical strength of the puppet army, frantically stepping up its modernization and instigating the puppet clique to commit the military provocations against the northern half of the DPRK almost every day.

They have also helped Japanese militarism in its revival and brought it into south Korea actively to use it as their agent for Korean aggression.

The Japanese militarists have now entered the stage of open military aggression on south Korea, going far beyond the bounds of the political, economic and cultural infiltration so far done on a large scale.

Today they have declared the DPRK a zone of their operation, alleging that the "U.S. army cutback makes Japan's responsibility for south Korea heavier," and have gone so far as to undisguisedly clamour for a "forestalling attack" on our country.

The puppet Pak Jung Hiites, the dual stooges of the U.S. and Japanese aggressors, are executing the war policy of their masters more madly than ever.

The puppets have maintained the troublous "state of emergency" in south Korea for more than six months now under the pretext of the fictitious "threat of southward aggression from the north," intensifying the brutal fascist repression of the south Korean people who demand the democratic rights and national reunification and mobilizing all manpower and material resources in south Korea for their war preparations under the excuse of "all-out security."

It is because of the U.S. imperialist policy of aggression that national reunification has not yet been achieved, the situation remains tense as ever and our country is constantly exposed to danger of war.

In the talk he had with the correspondents of the **New York Times** the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"If the United States wants to improve its relations with our country, it must desist from interfering in our internal affairs so that the Koreans can reunify their country by themselves, must withdraw the U.S. troops disguised as the 'UN Forces' and must dissolve the 'United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea.'"

In order to remove the increasing tension and danger of war from Korea and reunify it peacefully the U.S. imperialists must, above all, withdraw completely from south Korea, taking along their aggression troops and their lethal weapons, and must disband without delay the "UNCURK," a dirty tool for their Korean aggression. At the same time they must put an immediate end to the criminal act of helping Japanese militarism in its revival and bringing it into south Korea.

If the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops withdraw from south Korea and it is free from foreign interference, we Korean people will be able to attain national unity and reunify the country by ourselves in a peaceful manner.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung reclarified the line of the independent, peaceful reunification of the country and concrete ways for its implementation in his historic speech of August 6 last year, in his New Year address of 1972, in his answers to the questions raised by the newsmen of the Japanese paper **Yomiuri Shimbun** on January 10 last and in his recent talk with the correspondents of the U.S. newspaper the **New York Times** who were on a visit to our country.

The fair and reasonable proposals the Leader elucidated time and again command the absolute support of the entire people in north and south Korea and the warm support of the progressive people the world over.

The entire people in north and south Korea will unfold a nationwide struggle, closely rallied as one under the anti-U.S., national-salvation banner, and thus will surely accomplish the historical cause of national reunification foiling the obstructive manoeuvres of the U.S. and Japanese aggressors and their bootlickers.

The Korean people will intensify still more the joint struggle against U.S. imperialism in firm unity with all the anti-imperialist revolutionary forces of the world.

We are convinced that in the current month of the anti-U.S. joint struggle all the peace-loving people and anti-imperialist revolutionary forces all over the world will more vigorously carry on the joint struggle for the complete withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressor army from south Korea and will express more active support for and solidarity with the Korean people in their righteous struggle for the independent, peaceful reunification of their country.

DPRK Foreign Ministry Issues Statement

DPRK Government and Entire Korean People Sternly Denounce with Surging Indignation U.S. Imperialism for Its Frantic Act of War Escalation against Vietnamese People

The Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea made public a statement on June 13 denouncing the U.S. imperialists for blockading all ports of North Viet Nam and still more desperately bombing and shelling densely populated areas in succession these days.

The statement points out that these days the U.S. imperialists are continuously sending large numbers of aircraft to indiscriminately bomb the outskirts of Hanoi and the city of Haiphong and other densely populated areas and destroy schools, hospitals and dykes and other economic and cultural establishments and kill thousands of innocent people, while blockading all ports of North Viet Nam with mines.

The statement says:

These criminal acts of U.S. imperialism are a brigandish infringement upon the sovereignty and security of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and a wanton challenge to the peace-loving people the world over who demand an immediate end to the war of aggression in Viet Nam and Indochina.

This is an extremely grave act of war escalation fully disclosing once again the deceptive nature of "peace" on the lips of U.S. imperialism.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people sternly denounce with surging indignation U.S. imperialism for its frantic war escalation against the Vietnamese people and fully support the unswerving stand of the Vietnamese people to fight to the finish against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, which was manifested in the June 10 statement of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.

As the Government of the DPRK repeatedly made clear, the Korean people are fully prepared to render all forms of assistance to the Vietnamese people in their righteous struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation and are filled with a determination to fight to the end shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal Vietnamese people in the struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the common enemy.

Now the U.S. imperialist aggressors are intensifying their brutal bombing and shelling of the DRVN in an attempt to recover from the heavy defeats they are sustaining in face of the powerful offensive of the South Viet Nam People's Liberation Armed Forces. No matter what bombing or cunning trick they may resort to, however, they cannot shake the will of the Vietnamese people to fight decisively and win decisively nor can they prevent the frustration of the notorious "Nixon doctrine" and the complete bankruptcy of the plan for the "Vietnamization" of the war.

Pointing to the shining battle successes made by the heroic people of North Viet Nam in the past two months or so, the statement continues:

The Korean people are sincerely rejoiced, as over their own, over the brilliant victory won by the Vietnamese people in the sacred struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation and warmly congratulate them on this victory.

The Government of the DPRK and the entire Korean people strongly demand that the U.S. imperialists stop at once the war of aggression against the Vietnamese people and other Indochinese peoples and withdraw from South Viet Nam and all other areas of Indochina, taking along their aggressor troops and troops of their satellites and puppets and lethal weapons.

Clumsy Camouflage of U.S. Imperialists and Their Henchmen

The seventh general meeting of the "ASPAC" (Asian and Pacific Council) was held in Seoul from June 14 to 16 and a "joint communique" was issued.

It was clear from the very beginning that the recent meeting was nothing but a puppet show to help U.S. imperialism in Asian aggression. At the meeting servants of Japanese militarism and "delegates" of the south Korean puppets and other puppets and satellite countries of U.S. imperialism blabbed that the "ASPAC," as a "regional cooperation organization," should work for "joint peace and prosperity" and "open its door" to more nations, to adapt itself to the "changed international situation."

This was a poor camouflage to conceal the mission and role of the "ASPAC" as an aggressive military tool of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries and a foolish attempt of the puppets to help it out of isolation and rejection and the crisis of collapse.

And this was part of the double-dealing "peace" stratagem the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists are resorting to in their Asian aggression to get out of the hopeless predicament they are in. Under the cloak of "peace" and "cooperation" the master U.S. imperialism and its lackeys are cunningly seeking to launch a new offensive against the revolutionary forces in Asia.

Servants of Japanese militarism and the "delegates" of south Korean puppets and other attendants of the meeting sang the "Nixon doctrine" in a high sky, raving that the U.S. imperialists should "remain an Asian force" and they clamoured about the "augmentation of the national power" and "joint security" of the "ASPAC" member states. This clearly shows what they are really after.

Such balderdash of the lackeys of U.S. imperialism bespeaks that in the future, too, the "ASPAC" will remain a military appendage of U.S. imperialism in implementing its policy of Asian aggression and will take the lead in carrying out the Asian strategy of U.S. imperialism and that for this it will step up military preparations of its member nations. It was also announced at the meeting that a "cooperation" would be promoted between the "ASPAC" and the "ASEAN" (Association of Southeast Asian Nations). This reveals an insidious attempt of U.S. imperialism to strengthen the horizontal ties between the organizations for Asian aggression and further the policy of aggression and war against the Asian people.

Through the recent "ASPAC" meeting the U.S. imperialists tried to promote their aggressive line of the "Nixon doctrine" and the "new Asia policy" by further enlisting their puppets and satellite countries including Japanese militarism in their Asian aggression. On the other hand, the Japanese militarists, at this meeting, pursued their more vicious aim to intensify their economic, political, military and cultural infiltration into Asia under the name of "regional cooperation" and become the "leader" of the reactionary forces in Asia.

As seen above, the general meeting of the "ASPAC" held in Seoul was a desperate frenzy of the doomed and a cunning machination to find a way out of it.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"With no amount of desperate endeavour, can U.S. imperialism and its stooges escape their doom already sealed in Asia." ("The Great Idea of Lenin on the National Liberation Struggle in Colonies in the East Is Triumphing," Eng. ed., p. 13.)

The more desperately the U.S. imperialists and their stooges pursue the policy of aggression and war against the Asian people, the heavier blow they will suffer at the hands of the Asian people and the more they will hasten their doom.

With no amount of desperate effort can the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys change the law of historical development, a law of imperialist reaction falling and the revolutionary cause of the peoples triumphing.

Hwang Sik

The Aggressive and Treacherous "South Korea-Japan Treaty" Must Be Abrogated

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the Korean people, said in his answers to the questions raised by newsmen of the Japanese newspaper **Yomiuri Shimbun** in January last:

"The Japanese government has been making inroads upon south Korea since the conclusion of the 'south Korea-Japan treaty' with the south Korean puppets and encouraging the south Korean puppets in opposing the reunification of the country and seeking a fratricidal war."

The Japanese militarists have been making a full-scale aggression on south Korea since their conclusion of the "south Korea-Japan treaty" with the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique on June 22, 1965, seven years ago, under the manipulation of U.S. imperialism.

The "south Korea-Japan treaty" is a direct product of the U.S. imperialist invaders' policy of war and aggression designed to realize their ambition of Asian domination. It is a document for aggression and treachery, which "legalized" the reinvasion of south Korea by Japanese militarism and coupled the Japanese militarists with the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique militarily.

In cooking up the "treaty" the U.S. imperialists calculated to bolster their crumbling colonial ruling system by bringing the Japanese militarists into south Korea and to provoke another war of aggression in Korea with south Korea as an advance base and with the Japanese militarists as a "shock force" by aligning the Japanese militarists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique militarily and forming a "U.S.-Japan-south Korea" tripartite military alliance.

The Japanese militarists had a sinister aim of making inroads upon south Korea to recover their old position of colonial rulers and, further, realizing their old dream of the "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere" with the backing of U.S. imperialism.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, the dual stooges of the U.S. and Japanese aggressors, had a design to maintain their tottering fascist rule totally isolated and rejected by the people, by making south Korea a common colony of the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists.

The developments during the seven years since the conclusion of the "south Korea-Japan treaty" have fully exposed the criminal nature of the "treaty."

Actively instigated by U.S. imperialism and guided by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, the Japanese militarists are stretching their crooked hands of aggression deep into south Korea in all fields, political, economic, cultural and military.

The Japanese militarists, in the first place, stepped up their political and economic infiltration into south Korea.

Under the cloak of "normalizing state relations," they have established the huge "Japanese embassy in south Korea" in Seoul and consulates in all local areas, formed various agencies and organizations for aggression and manipulate the Pak Jung Hi puppet regime behind the scene, favouring the puppets with political funds.

Having invested nearly 1,000 million dollars of monopoly capital in south Korea, the Japanese militarists are now bent on completely subordinating the south Korean economy to that of Japan. They even attempt to "integrate" into a west Japan economic sphere the western area of Japan and southern coastal areas of south Korea where more than 70 per cent of the latter's industries are concentrated.

Having laid a politico-economic base for aggression, the Japanese militarists have entered the stage of an overt military aggression.

They have already set up a system of joint military operations of their aggressive "self-defence forces" and the south Korean puppet army. Scheming to send the "self-defence forces" to Korea, they are involving themselves deep in the plot of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges to unleash a new aggressive war against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Talking about a "forestalling attack" on our country, the Japanese militarists have massed units of the "self-defence forces" and built military bases in areas favourable for their attack on Korea. They repeatedly conduct various military exercises under the situation of simulated war of aggression on Korea.

In south Korea the Japanese militarists have laid a solid groundwork for their aggression in all fields. South Korea has now been literally reduced to a double colony of the U.S. and Japanese aggressors.

All the facts clearly show that the "south Korea-Japan treaty" is bringing great misfortunes to the south Korean people and it constitutes a new serious obstacle in the way of the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea and a grave menace to peace and security in Korea and Asia.

In order to eliminate the danger of war in Korea and enable our people to reunify their country for themselves, the colonial rule over south Korea by U.S. imperialism must be liquidated, and at the same time, the reinvasion of south Korea by the Japanese militarists, the agents of aggression for U.S. imperialism, must be checked.

The existence of the "south Korea-Japan treaty" and the manoeuvres of the Japanese militarists for the reinvasion of south Korea also totally conflict with the national interests of the Japanese people who demand independence, democracy and peace.

The Japanese people who have immeasurably suffered from the militarist overseas expansion are unfolding an extensive campaign for the abrogation of the "south Korea-Japan treaty" and the establishment of good-neighbour relations with our country, and against the Japanese militarists' reinvasion of south Korea and their hostile policy towards the DPRK.

The Japanese government should immediately annul the "south Korea-Japan treaty," stop the reinvasion of south Korea at once and give up its hostile policy towards our country.

If they continue with their overseas aggression disregarding the opposition of the peoples of Korea and Japan and Asia and the world, the Japanese militarists will sustain a greater defeat than they did in the past.

The Korean people, in unity with the Japanese people, in close unity with the revolutionary peoples in Asia, will make the "south Korea-Japan treaty" null and void and check and frustrate the Japanese militarists' reinvasion of south Korea, and thus achieve the independent, peaceful reunification of their country and contribute to peace and security in Asia.

Kim Byong Sam

A Challenge to the Peoples of Korea and Other Asian Countries

The great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"While stepping up aggression by mobilizing their armed forces directly, the U.S. imperialists are seeking a more sinister aim to materialize their aggressive designs on Asia without difficulty mainly by means of 'making Asians fight Asians,' raking up Japanese militarism and other satellite countries and puppets in Asia in accordance with the notorious 'new Asia policy'." ("Report on the Work of the Central Committee to the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea," Eng. ed., p. 119.)

Growing more and more intensified in recent years are the sinister manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists to realize their aggressive ambition easily by using revived Japanese militarism as a shock force for their aggression on Korea and Asia under the signboard of the "Nixon doctrine."

According to news reports, U.S. "delegate" to the so-called "civilian conference on U.S.-Japan relations" held at Shimoda in Japan prattled that "Japan should play a more positive role in the international politics," and the U.S. imperialists' chief executive Nixon's special assistant Kissinger who crept into Japan around the time of the conference had talks with the Sato clique where he conferred with the latter about Japan bearing a "big responsibility" for Asia and having her "assignment" for it, saying that "Japan's role is important for peace in Asia" and so on.

"Japan's international role" clamoured by the U.S. imperialists means nothing but the "role" of Japanese militarism as an agent, a "shock force," for their aggression on Asia.

In particular, the U.S. delegate prattled at the conference that "the Korean peninsula should be in Japan's defence sphere" since "it is a point of Japan's main concern," that "Japan should take the responsibility for the security of the Korean peninsula" and so on. His stuff and nonsense fully laid bare their sinister attempt to use the aggressive forces of Japanese militarism on a full scale to fulfil their ambition of aggression on Korea and Asia.

This brigandish confab on the part of the U.S. and Japanese warmongers is a downright challenge to the Korean people who are struggling for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country. It also constitutes a shameless act of aggression against the Asian people.

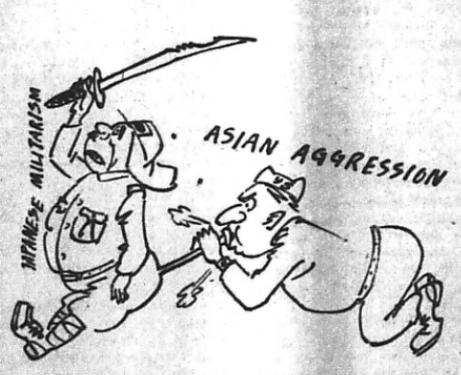
Press reports revealed that the conference agreed that "potential menace to Japan exists on the Korean peninsula" and that the U.S.-Japan "security pact" be maintained for a long time regardless of the change in the situation in Asia. This shows that the Sato clique are actively following the U.S. imperialists in strengthening the tie-up between the United States and Japan for aggression on Korea and Asia. This also proves that Japanese militarism has assumed the role of a footman, an agent, for the U.S. imperialists in their Asian aggression.

The Korean people and the revolutionary peoples of Asia are watching with a high vigilance the schemes of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries.

The reactionary conspiracy and alliance at the "Shimoda conference" and between Kissinger and the Sato clique will only hasten their shameful defeat just as all the criminal conspiracies and alignments of the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists against Korea and Asian countries have been frustrated by the heroic struggle of the peoples in this area.

The U.S. imperialists should give up the "Nixon doctrine" which is on the verge of total bankruptcy and immediately withdraw from south Korea and all the other Asian countries and from all places; the Japanese militarists should abandon their foolish attempt to reinvade Korea and other Asian countries taking advantage of the Asian strategy of the U.S. imperialists.

Han Duk Yon



Cartoon by Son Chang Hak

RADIO PYONGYANG

Major Programmes in July

Works of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the Korean people and the great Leader of the revolution, to be aired

July 1
Talk of Comrade Kim Il Sung with the correspondents of the U.S. paper the **New York Times**
July 20
"Great Anti-Imperialist Revolutionary Cause of Asian, African and Latin American Peoples Is Invincible"

Major Programmes in Honour of Important Anniversaries

July 10
Feature programme in commemoration of the 78th birthday of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, the indomitable anti-Japanese revolutionary fighter
July 27
Programme featuring the 19th anniversary of the victory in the great Fatherland Liberation War
July 30
Feature programme for the 26th anniversary of the promulgation of the Law on Equality of the Sexes
July 31
Feature programme relating to the 40th anniversary of the death of Mrs. Kang Ban Sok, a staunch Communist and outstanding political figure
July 16
Feature programme marking the 42nd anniversary of putting forward of the *Juche*-based lines of the Korean revolution by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, at the Kalun Meeting

"Among the People"

July 29
"She is a mother to all of us"

Introduction of Film

July 9
Korean feature film: "A Flower Girl"

Serial Programme

July 13
"This is how the Agrarian Reform was carried out in our country"

Reportage

July 15
"At mechanized cutting faces"

Reporter's Account

July 21
"Land of irrigation"
July 23
"From our mail-bag"
July 24
Comment: "U.S. imperialism is the sworn enemy of the Korean people"
July 28
Feature programme: "Our light industry is now provided with larger quantities of raw materials"

THE PYONGYANG TIMES, Published every Saturday by the Pyongyang Times. PYONGYANG, Democratic People's Republic of KOREA. Any articles in the Pyongyang Times can be reprinted. Price: 10 *jon*. No. 13014-274129